INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

VOL. XVII NO. 21. BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 25 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
26 Jan.	Ranchi ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement o f Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
31st Jan.	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
25th Jan.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
26th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
28th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
30th "	Bankura ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th "	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailing from Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	17 Jan.	28 Jan
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 "	31 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 "	3 Feb.
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 "
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 "	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 Feb.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 "	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Feb.	27 Feb.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12|- per Rs. 1000|- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts, and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO
Manager.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,
Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present, IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.
For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.
25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....
Address.....
Register No.....
Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

A Sure Cure
for
Indigestion, Brainfag, Weak memory, etc.
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
The Atank Nigrah Pills
For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—For a First Class Hotel in Kandy, Ceylon, a MANAGER to take up duties on March 1st. 1929. Only those with experience in the Management of large Hotels need apply, with copies of recent testimonials, giving full particulars, and stating the salary expected.—THE KANDY HOTELS Co. Ltd., Kandy. (Ceylon.)
A 31696

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR on Rs. 150/- P. M., and a Nurse on Rs. 25/- P. M., for the State Hospital Banswara, with free quarters. Can have good private practice. Experienced Gujrati speaking Hindu ladies preferred. Apply to:—The CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Banswara.
A 31682

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT PARSEE MANAGER for a Running Theatrical Co., of good financial standing in Upper India. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. 2227 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1402

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P S

EDUCATIONAL.

MOUNT ABU HIGH SCHOOL, Mount ABU—Conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, under the Distinguished Patronage of His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Caumont, O. C., D. D., Bishop of Ajmere The above School will re-open under the new management on March 1st 1929. The School will be run on the lines of the other Christian Brothers' Schools at Kurseong, Shillong, Naini Tal, etc., The monthly fees for nine and a half months only are:—Board and Tuition Rs. 50/-. Fixed Extras Rs. 5/-. For propectus apply to the Principal (after January 22nd.)
M 31665

FOR SALE.

DRAWING ROOM SET OF THREE BEAUTIFUL LARGE AND ANCIENT SATSUMA VASES FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity for Lovers of Antic Art.

A very handsome Set of 3 rare and exquisite pieces of Satsuma Art is offered for sale to Lovers of Oriental Art-ware. These large and ancient Japanese Vases would be fitting adornments for princely Drawing Rooms and Salons. Any reasonable offer will be considered. These beautiful pieces can be seen at "SHALEMAR," Hughes Road, Bombay, any time during the day, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) where further particulars, etc., can also be obtained.

31687

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31579

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

WANTED—Qualified NURSES on Rs. 150, plus Rs. 15 Uniform allowance, and Rs. 100 plus Rs. 15 Uniform allowance, temporarily with free furnished quarters at the Arthur Road Hospital.

Apply immediately to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Arthur Road Hospital, in person between 9 and 10 a.m. on week days.
31663

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE,

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders advertised to be held on the 23rd Inst., could not be held for want of quorum, and the Adjourned Meeting will be held on Wednesday the 30th Inst., at 4-30 P.M. in the Company's Office.

Bombay, 24th, January, 1929.

For The Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co. Ltd., In Vol. Liquidation.
G. K. DALAL.
Liquidator,
31695

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.

Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.

Applications should be addressed to

THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C/o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT.
31601

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 24th January, 1929, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT BULSAR.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT STATION ROAD, BECHAR ROAD, KHATRIWADI AND NANAKWADA.

All lots, will be sold at "Shirin" Villa, about 2 minutes' walk from the Bulsar Station.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1994 of 1926 (Bai Aishabibi and others vs. The Hon'ble Mr. Alimahomed Khan Dehlvi and another) and pursuant to the Decree dated 13th June, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 3rd February next at 12-30 o'clock (S. T.) sell by Publir Auction at "Shirin" Villa, behind the Bulsar Station.

LOT NO. 1.—Land at "Khatriwadi (Bulsar), admeasuring about 87 sq. yards, bearing City Survey No. 1854, with the building standing thereon.

LOT NO. 2.—Vacant land at Bechar Road (Bulsar) admeasuring about 5 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 134|3.

LOT NO. 3.—Vacant land at Bechar Road (Bulsar), admeasuring about 16 1|4 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 123|1.

LOT NO. 4.—Vacant land at Nanakwada (Bulsar), admeasuring about 39 1|2 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 276|2.

LOT NO. 5.—Vacant land at Bechar Road (Bulsar), bearing Survey No. 123|2.

LOT NO. 6.—Bungalow known as "Shirin" Villa at Bulsar, bearing Survey No. 2062, Street No. 61|7, together with the land on the East.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD AND MUSJID LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Lakhaji Dollaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Suleman Abba Mahomed, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th June, 1924, from Tyab Abba Mahomed to Virji Peraj and others, Transfer of Mortgage dated 10th October, 1927, from Virji Peraj, Suleman Abba Mahomed and another to Lakhaji Dollaji and Co. and Mortgage dated 10th October, 1927, from Suleman Abba Mahomed to Lakhaji Dollaji and Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the following days and time the undermentioned immoveable properties:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. I.—Ripon Road Property on MONDAY, 28th January, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of Government Koras Freehold tenure and partly of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 249 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 135-524, New No. IV/13645, Old Survey Nos. 268-270, New Survey Nos. 29A/3554 and 3554 and C. S. No. 1725 of Byculla Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 3877 (39A) and 3877 (31), and Street Nos. 64 B.B.B. and 64 D.D.

LOT No. II.—Masjid Lane Property on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 88 and 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 132, New Not 7445, Old Survey No. 1537, New Survey No. 975 and C. S. No. 3419 of Bhuleshwar Division, and bearing C Ward No. 6395, Street Nos. 21-23 (Old) and 15 (New).

LOT No. III.—Masjid Lane Property on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1929, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old No. 134, New No. 7448, Old Survey No. 1536 and New Survey No. 974 and C. S. No. 3420 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6394, Street Nos. 15-17-9.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagees at their Office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, PIANO BY LEHNHOF. IRON SAFE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 27th January, 1929, at 10-30 a. m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Gool Villa", Labournum Road Gamdevi, valuable household furniture, glass, crockery, platedware, fans, dining table, sideboard, chairs, writing table, drawing room and Chesterfield suites, piano, iron safe, bedsteads, almirahs, dressing tables, reclining sofas, phonograph, clocks, meatsafes, hallstands, etc.

The property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

NAPOLEON
SAID
"I AM THE STATE!"
But if he were living to-day, he would agree with you that
RICHARD TALMADGE
IS
"THE BETTER MAN"
Be convinced—See him at
THE GLOBE SANDHURST ROAD.
NEXT SATURDAY!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
THE QAINTS
IN
NEW ONES
A Sparkling Song and Dance Show.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SEE THE FAMOUS
SIX CHARACTERS
IN SEARCH OF LOVE
IN
SORELL AND SON
FEATURING
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A GRIPPING TALE OF AMERICAN HOME LIFE.

To-day This Afternoon
Announcement Extra Ordinary
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Between 3-30 and 5 p.m. To-day
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TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase **PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.**

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Till April May 1929 Charge...	120
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4 **BUREAU REPORTS** till 8-11|28 and **GINNING REPORT** were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

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ASSEMBLY FINANCE COMMITTEE

—:o:—

DETAILS OF IMPORTANT PROPOSALS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

Details are available of several important proposals sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly yesterday, when Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary, and Mr. A. B. Reid, Joint Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands, explained the Government schemes. While discussing a supplementary grant of a little over Rs. 24,000 required for expenditure on the appointment of the Forestry Committee it transpired that, owing to delay in obtaining the services of a scientist from England, it had been decided to postpone the work of the Committee with regard to the future activities of the Dehradun Institute till the beginning of February.

One lakh and sixty-eight thousand rupees were sanctioned by the Committee to meet various items of expenditure on Andaman Forests. This sum includes Rs. 31,000 required for the enumeration and mapping of forests which process the Committee was told would take ten years.

ADVANCED TRAINING OF INDIAN ASSISTANTS.

The amount required for the deputation of three Indian assistants of the Dehra Dun Institute for advanced training, two in Europe and America, and a third to the Kew Herbarium on the Continent was sanctioned. This is in consonance with the policy of training Indian officers and fit them to take independent charge of technical sections of the Institute.

LEGAL AID FOR POOR LABOURERS.

Two discretionary grants were placed at the disposal of the Agents in British Malay and Ceylon to be utilised in giving legal aid to Indian labourers in times of emergency. Labourers being as a class ignorant and poor, occasions arose when, owing to their being involved in legal proceedings, they needed legal aid which they could not pay for. hence the proposal, to which the Committee agreed.

The Committee agreed to the provision of Rs. 81,000 in the next financial year's estimates in connection with resettlement operations in Bannu District in the North-west Frontier Provinces. The Chief Commissioner reported that the cost of the operations extending over three years would amount to four lakhs. The revision assessment is expected to yield an increase in land revenue of Rs. 87,000 per annum. Hence delay in the commencement of the operations would mean postponement of the enhanced revenue.

Over fourteen thousand rupees was granted to meet part of the cost of constructing a new disinfection barge for Karachi port and five thousand for repairs to the disinfection barge at Madras Port.

GRANT TO INDIAN RESEARCH FUND

Sanction was given to a grant of seven lakhs fifty thousand rupees, as in previous year, to the Indian Research Fund Association in the next financial year but no provision would be made for recurring expenditure in view of the possible taking over of its work by the Central Research Medical Institute which is in the course of construction at Chandbagh.

SUPPORT FOR PASTEUR INSTITUTE

The Pasteur Institute at Kasauli will receive enhanced financial support as the result of the Committee's acceptance of Government views that the Institute should continue its useful service rather than close its doors. The amount agreed to is an additional Rs. 1,64,000 non-recurring and ten thousand recurring from next year.

HAJ PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

One lakh and five thousand rupees was sanctioned for the appointment of a committee to enquire into matters connected with Haj pilgrim traffic. This enquiry will be in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly. The Committee is likely to consist of a Chairman and six non-official members and probably commence work in the middle of February. Its personnel has not yet been decided. The payment of an additional Rs. 25,000 grant each to the Benares Hindu and Aligarh Muslim Universities, making a total grant in each case of one and quarter lakhs of rupees, is subject to the fulfillment of the condition that the financial and general administration of each University is satisfactory. The same conditions hold good in respect of the increase sanctioned for the Delhi University from Rs. 75,000 to one lakh, to enable the University to balance its budget, pending final decision on the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee.—A. P.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Jan. 20.

Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway Traffic Superintendent, Executive Engineer and Deputy Manager, Mr. N. R. Green having gone on six week's leave on average pay, Mr. V. K. Adhia, the Assistant Traffic Superintendent is appointed to act as Traffic Superintendent and will do usual routine work of other offices as well. Mr. P. D. Jani, the Acting Assistant Transportation Officer will assist Mr. Adhia in out-door traffic work.

DR GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendence of different nationalities in December last was, 870; males being 720 and 150 females.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

General Elections of Councillors Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as Amended by Bombay Act X of 1928.

WARD ELECTIONS.

The Elections in A (Fort), B (Mandvi), C (Bhuleshwar), D (Girgaum), E (Byculla), F (Parel), G (Mahim), Wards being contested Elections, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions.

(A) FORT & HARBOUR WARD--Twelve Councillors to be Elected.

NO.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1.	Mr. BEHRAMJI NOWROJI GAMADIA, B.A., J.P.	18, Homji Street, Fort.	Merchant.
2.	Mr. C. GLOVER-WRIGHT.	285-287, Endeavour Building, Suparibaug Road, Parel.	Retired Great Indian Peninsula Railway Officer.
3.	Mr. DAWOODKHAN SHALEBHAI TAYABJI, M. L. C.	Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.	Partner, Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebjee & Sons.
4.	Sir DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Bart.	Petit Hall, Nepean Sea Road.	Merchant.
5.	Mr. G. I. GRIFFITHS.	30, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill.	Merchant.
6.	Mr. HAJI FATEMAHOMED HAJI MAHOMEDJI MANIAR.	108, New Nagapada Road.	Merchant & Landlord.
7.	Mr. HORMASJI MANEKJI CHOWNA, J.P., representing the firm of Messrs. H. M. Chowna & Co.	43, Apollo Street.	Merchant.
8.	Mr. JEHANGIR BAMANJI BOMAN-BEHRAM, B.A., LL.B.	Sea side, Sassoon Dock Road, Middle Colaba.	Merchant.
9.	Mr. KANJI DWARKADAS, M.A., J.P.	40-C, Ridge Road.	Merchant.
10.	Mr. MAHOMED SIDIK.	144, Esplanade Road.	Journalist.
11.	MAULANA NAZIR AHMED KHUJANDI.	117-125, Sandhurst Road.	Journalist.
12.	Mr. MEYER NISSIM, J.P.	137, Esplanade Road.	Merchant.
13.	Mr. MULRAJ KARSONDAS.	153, Lohar Street.	Stock & Finance Broker.
14.	Mr. PHIROJSHA JEHANGIR MARZBAN, M.A., J.P., M. L. C., representing the firm of Messrs. J. B. Marzban & Co.	20-22, Mangalore Street, Fort.	Editor, Jam-e-Jamshed.
15.	The Hon. Sir PHIROZE KHARSHEDJI SETHNA, Kt., representing the firm of Phiroze C. Sethna & Co.	33, Bastion Road.	Merchant.
16.	Mr. R. VENKATRAM.	131-156, Hornby Road.	Journalist.
17.	Mr. SHAVAKSHA NASARVANJI PUNEGAR.	Gowalia Tank Road.	Merchant.
18.	Mr. VITHAL RAMCHANDRA PHONDGE, B.A.	5, Javji Building, Chikalwadi.	Merchant.

(B) MANDVI WARD--Sixteen Councillors to be Elected.

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1.	Mr. ABDUL HASANEIN SALEBHAI BARODAWALLA.	132-154, Sarang Street.	Landlord.
2.	Mr. ABDUL KADAR NANAMIA VALIULLA.	204, Nagdevi Street.	Merchant.
3.	Mr. ABDUL REHMAN TAHER, J.P.	2, Old Bengalpura Street.	Merchant.
4.	Mr. ABDUL SHUKUR H. SALEMAHOMED, representing the firm of Messrs. Abdul Latif Abdul Shukur and Co.	20-22, Chakla Street.	Merchant.
5.	Mr. ABDULLA JOOSAB, representing the firm of Messrs. Salemahomed Issack and Co.	24, Kambekar Street.	Salt Merchant.
6.	Mr. ABDUS SATTAR WALI, Bar-at-Law.	Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road.	Barrister-at-Law.

(B) MANDVI WARD--Sixteen Councillors to be Elected.

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
7.	Mr. ABUBAKAR ABDUL REHMAN BEGMAHOMED.	2-6, Narayen Dhuru Street.	Merchant.
8.	Mr. AHMED ABEDIN PEERBHAI, B.A.	Vazir Building, Parel Road.	Journalist.
9.	Mr. AMBALAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PAREKH, B.A., LL.B.	Nensey Khatav Building, Sugar Market, Building, No. 3, Kazi Sayad Street.	Secretary, Sugar Merchants' Association.
10.	Mr. BHAVANJI NATHUBHAI MEHISHERI, representing the firm of Messrs. Swadesh Printing and Publishing Co.	89-93, Masjid Bunder Road.	Journalist.
11.	Mr. CHALLARAM MULCHAND PANIA.	Dharamshi Building, 20, Picket Road.	Vakil, High Court.
12.	Dr. ELIJAH MOSES, M.D., J.P.	82, Charni Road.	Medical Practitioner.
13.	Mr. FAZAL IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA, B.A., M.L.A., J.P.	Pedder Road, Bombay.	Merchant.
14.	Mr. GANPAT KRISHNAJI BORADE, J.P.	216, Sandhurst Road.	Godown Superintendent, Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co.
15.	Mr. GULAMHUSEN IBRAHIM MATCHESWALA.	135, Nagdevi Street.	Landlord and Merchant.
16.	Mr. HAJI HASAM IBRAHIM.	343-353, Abdul Rehman Street.	Merchant.
17.	Mr. HUSENBHAI ABDULLABHAI LALJI, M.L.C.	8, Samuel Street Cross Lane.	Merchant.
18.	Dr. JADAVJI HANSRAJ, D.O., M.S. (Lon.), L.M. & S. (Bom.), J.P.	54, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.	Ophthalmic Surgeon.
19.	Mr. JAFARBHAI ABDULLABHAI LALJI.	8, Samuel Street Cross Lane.	Merchant.
20.	Mr. JAGANNATH DAS GUPTE.	357-A, Bhandari Street.	Merchant.
21.	Dr. JAMSETJI NASARWANJI CHOKSEY, M.B., B.S.	Wodehouse Road, Colaba.	Physician.
22.	Mr. JETHABHAI DEOJI.	11-41-A, Chinch Bunder Road.	Freight and Estate Broker.
23.	Dr. JETHALAL VANMALIDAS VORA, L. M. & S.	95, Masjid Bunder Road.	Medical Practitioner.
24.	Mr. JIVRAJ MANSI.	319, Dongri Street.	Gum Merchant.
25.	Dr. JOSEPH ALTINO COLLACO.	DeMonte Building, Cavel, Bombay 2.	Medical Practitioner.
26.	Mr. KANJI KARAMSI MASTER.	305, Dongri Street.	Teacher, K. K. Mandvi Aided School.
27.	Mr. KHIMJI NATHU.	106, Bhandari Street.	Managing Clerk to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Solicitors.
28.	Mr. MAHOMED ATAULLAH, representing Hijaz Printing Press.	Jambli Mohalla.	Proprietor, Hijaz Printing Press.
29.	Dr. MEGHJI VELJI DHARAMSI, M.B., B.S.	298-300, Dongri Street.	Doctor.
30.	Mr. MIA MAHOMED HAJEE JANMOHOMED CHOTANI, representing the firm of Messrs. Chotani Sons and Co.	Club Road, Byculla.	Merchant.
31.	Mr. NARAYAN VITHOBA AVATE.	208-224, Kazi Sayad Street.	Merchant.
32.	Mr. NURMAHOMED BEGMAHOMED.	296, Narayan Dhuru Street.	Merchant.
33.	Mr. PARASHURAM DETARAM SHAMDASANI.	Dr. Ferreira's Building, Girgaum.	Merchant and Banker.
34.	Dr. POONSI HIRJI MEISHERI, F.C.P.S., L.M. & S., J.P.	Meisheri Mansion, 18-28, Chinch Bunder Road.	Medical Practitioner.
35.	Mr. RAHIMTULLA KARMALI PIRBHAI, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).	164-166, Dongri Street.	Barrister-at-Law.
36.	Mr. RAMJI BHARMAL SHAH.	Bhivani Nivas, Bhandarkar Road, Matunga.	Merchant and Commission Agent, Grain and Seeds.
37.	Mr. REVASHANKAR RAMSHANKER.	305, Dongri Street.	Teacher.
38.	Mr. SALEBHAI KARIMJI BARODAWALA, J.P.	1, Altamont Road.	Landlord.
39.	Mr. SHIVDAS CHAPSI THAKKAR	Lohana Nivas, 29-A, Mazgaon Road.	Landlord

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Municipal Ward Elections—(Contd.)

(C) BHULESHWAR WARD--Sixteen Councillors to be Elected.

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1.	Dr. ATMARAM GANGADAS MERCHANT, L. M. & S.	2, "Bhuleshwar Pharmacy", Cathedral Street.	Medical Practitioner.
2.	Mr. BALUBHAI TRIBHOWANDAS DESAI, B.A., LL.B., M. L. C.	41-45, Sandhurst Road.	High Court Pleader.
3.	Mr. BHOLANATH PURSHOTTAM WADKE, L.R.I., B.A., G. D. Arch.	Twashtashram, 9, Bhandari Street, Bombay No. 4.	Chartered Architect and Landlord.
4.	Mr. CHHOTALAL GOVIND MERCHANT.	Erskine Road, Null Bazar.	General Leather Merchant.
5.	Mr. DWARKADAS KALYANDAS, B.A.	15, Ridge Road.	Landlord.
6.	Mr. GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS MORARJI, representing the firm of Messrs. Damodar Valji & Co.	"Morbag", Naigaum Road, Dadar.	Merchant and Landlord.
7.	Mr. HIRALAL DAYABHAI NANAVATI, B.A., LL.B., representing the firm of Messrs. Hiralal and Co. (Solicitors).	Rambag, near C. P. Tank.	Solicitor, Bombay High Court.
8.	Mr. HUSENALI M. RAHIMTULLA, B.A., M. L. C.	22, Pedder Road.	Merchant.
9.	Mr. JAYANTILAL N. MANKAR, representing the Bombay Humanitarian League.	141-155, Sheikh Memon Street.	Assistant Secretary, The Bombay Humanitarian League.
10.	Captain JOSEPH ALBAN D'SOUZA, B.A., L. M. & S., I.M.S., J.P.	Pius X Mansion, Cavel Street.	Professor, Grant Medical College and Medical Practitioner.
11.	Dr. KHURSHED JEHANGIR JAMSHETJI CURSETJI, B.A., B.Hy., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.).	561, Girgaum Road.	Physician and Surgeon.
12.	Mr. LAXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSI.	29-33, Bora Bazar Street.	Landlord and Merchant.
13.	Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ISMAIL CURTAY, J.P.	139, Ali Umar Street.	Landed Proprietor and President of the Board of Directors of Juma Masjid.
14.	Mr. MOHAMADALI ALABUX, J.P.	407-425, Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar.	Merchant
15.	Mr. MAHOMEDMIA UKAYYE.	125, Bapu Khote Street.	Engineer.
16.	Mr. MANIKRAM NANABHAI TALPADE, B.A., LL.B.	31-33, Kolbhat Lane.	Legal Practitioner.
17.	Mr. MOHANLAL MAGANLAL DESAI, B.A., LL.B.	65-6, Kalbadevi Road.	Pleader, High Court.
18.	Mr. MOTICHAND GIRDHARLAL KAPADIA, B.A., LL.B.	187, Lohar Street (Manhor Building).	Solicitor and Notary Public of the High Court, Bombay.
19.	Mr. MOTILAL NARAYANDAS, representing the firm of Messrs. Natvarlal Keshavlal and Co.	Pragji Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.	Cloth Merchant.
20.	Dr. MOTIRAM BALKRISHNA VELKAR, L. M. & S.	372, Girgaum Road.	Physician.
21.	Mr. NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.	29, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.	Landlord and Banker.
22.	Mr. NOWROJI MANEKJI DUMASIA, J.P.	Terrace Cama, Altamont Road.	Journalist.
23.	Mr. RAMCHANDRA MADHAVRAM BHAT.	Ramchandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road.	Merchant
24.	Mr. SAYAD MAHEBOBSHAW FAIZI.	102, Ali Umar Street.	Kazi.
25.	Mr. SUNDERRAO DINANATH NAVALKER.	Deokaran Mansion, B. 1, Princess Street.	Landed Proprietor and Merchant.
26.	Mr. VITHALDAS DAMODAR GOVINDJI.	Govind Building, Princess Street.	Merchant.

(D) GIRGAUM WARD--Ten Councillors to be Elected.

NO.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1.	Dr. ACCACIO G. VIEGAS, L. M. & S., F. C. P. S.	21, Queen's Road	Medical Practitioner.
2.	Mr. ANANT RAJARAM GADKARI, B. A., LL. B	96, Gamdevi Road.	High Court Pleader.
3.	Mr. ARDESHIR PESTONJI SABAVALA, B. A., Bar-at-law.	49-A, Nepean Sea Road.	Barrister-at-law.
4.	Mrs. (AVANTIKABAI GOKHALE.	20, Bhatwadi Street, (Govaradhan Mansion) Girgaum.	Social Worker.
5.	Mr. ERACHSHA RUSTAMJI HIRJIBEHIDIN, J. P.	2, Garden Lane.	Editor & Proprietor, Kaiser-I-Hind.
6.	Dr. GOPAL VINAYAK DESHMUKH, M. D., F. R. C. S.	Mhatre's Building, 542, Sandhurst Road.	Medical Practitioner.
7.	Mr. JAMNADAS MADHAVJI MEHTA, M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-law, M. L. A.	92, Nepean Sea Road.	Barrister-at-law.
8.	Dr. KAWASJI EDALJI DADACHANJI, L. M. & S., J. P.	92, Ardeshir Dady Street, Khetwadi, Girgaum.	Medical Practitioner.
9.	Mr. KHURSHED F. NARIMAN, B. A., LL. B.	17, French Road.	Vakil, High Court.
10.	Mr. LALJI PENDSE.	11, Tara Temple Lane.	Journalist.
11.	Mr. MANEK ARDESHIR KARANJAWALA, M. A., LL. B.	16, Walkeshwar Road.	Vakil, High Court.
12.	Mr. PANDHARINATH DAMRAO DALVIE, B. A.	Shenviwadi, Kandewadi, Girgaum.	Merchant.
13.	Mr. PHIROJSHA JAMSHETJI CHEVALIER, B. A.	Commissariat Building, Hornby Road.	Businessman.
14.	Mr. PRASANNAKUMAR SADASHIV BAKHLE, B. A., LL. B	Godavari Nivas, Dammer Lane, Grant Road.	High Court Vakil, and General Secretary, G.I.P. Rly. Staff Union.
15.	Mr. SHAMRAO RAGHUNATH TENDOLKAR, B. A., LL. B., Bar-at-law.	Topiwala Mansion, Sandhurst Road.	Barrister-at-law.
16.	Mr. SHANKARRAO ATMARAM MANTRI, J. P.	29, Gamdevi Road.	Contractor & Merchant.
17.	Dr. VASANTRAO RAMRAO SANZGIRI, M.B., B. S. (Bom.) L. R. C. P. (Lon.) M. R. C. S. (Eng.)	9, Bhatwadi Street.	Surgeon, Director, Surgical Nursing Home.
18.	Mr. VITHAL NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR, B. A. (Cantab.) Bar-at-law.	41, Pedder Road.	Barrister-at-law.
19.	Mr. VITHAL RAMCHANDRA PHONDGE, B. A.	Javaji Buildings, Chikalwadi.	Merchant.

(E) BYCULLA WARD--Ten Councillors to be Elected.

NO.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1.	Mr. ABDULLA TAKIMAHOMED JANAI, B. A., LL. B.	Nesbit Road, Mazagaon.	Pleader, High Court.
2.	Mr. ALOYSIUS SOARES.	23, Alexandra Terrace, Victoria Gardens Road.	Principal, Antonio DeSouza High School, Byculla and Journalist.
3.	Mr. DATTATRAYA LINGANNA SILAM.	50, Kamatipura 6th Lane.	Merchant.
4.	Mr. DOSTMAHOMED G. R. KHAIRAZ.	7, Chaupati Road.	Merchant.
5.	Mr. HAJI EISA HAJI USMAN POONAWALA.	26, Club Road.	Landlord & Merchant.
6.	Mr. HAJI IBRAHIM BIN HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM JITEKAR, M. L. C., J. P.	225, Chakla Street.	Landlord & Merchant.
7.	Mr. IBRAHIM SULEMAN HAJI B. A., B. Sc. (Econ.) F. R. E. S., Bar-at-law.	5, Chaupati Sea Face.	Barrister-at-law.
8.	Mr. MAHOMED MUSA KILLEDAR.	Killedar Mansion, 1-27, Killedar Street.	Landlord & Merchant.
9.	Mr. MAHOMED UMER ABDUL RASUL.	494, Parel Road.	Merchant & Landlord.
10.	Dr. MANEKSHA NOWROJI BALSARA, L. M. & S. (Bom.) D. Ph. (Cambridge.)	5, 1st Carpenter Street.	Medical Practitioner.
11.	Dr. MEHERJIBHOY FARDUNJI BISNI, M. B., B. S., J. P.	Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla.	Medical Practitioner.
12.	Mr. NILKANTH BABURAO PARULEKAR.	Kikabhoy Premchand Bdg. Victoria Gardens Road.	Proprietor, Nyaya. Hakka Sanrakshak Kacheri. Byculla Bridge.
13.	Mr. PUNJABHAI THAKARSI.	50-62, New Nagpada.	Merchant & Landlord.
14.	Mr. RAMCHANDRA ARJUNRAO GOLE.	Sitaram Kumbhar Building, 3rd Peerkhan Street, Byculla.	Clerk, Mazagaon Docks.
15.	Mr. RAMCHANDRA RUKMAJI.	4, Kamatipura 8th Street.	Printer & Book-binder.
16.	Mr. RAMCHANDRA SANTURAM ASAVALE, J. P., M. L. C.	34-38, Umerkhadi Road.	Contractor.
17.	Dr. RUSTOMJI MANEKJI MISTRI, F. C. P. S., L. M. & S., J. P.	191, Victoria Gardens Road.	Medical Practitioner.
18.	Mr. SAYAJI LAKSHMAN SILAM. B. A., LL. B.	69-71, Kamatipura, 2nd Street.	Contractor.
19.	Mr. SHANKAR KRISHNAJI PUPALA.	11, Kamathipura 6th Street, Byculla.	Merchant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Municipal Ward Elections—(Contd.)

(F) PAREL WARD--Six Councillors to be Elected.

NO.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1.	Mr. BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN.	Lloyds Chamber, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.	Editor Indian National Herald.
2.	Mr. BHAGWANTRAO GANGADHAR PARELKAR.	1328, Parel Village.	Landlord.
3.	Mr. GIRDHAR BHIVAJI NARE, B. A.	957-A, Cadell Road.	Manager, Nare Free School, Parel.
4.	Mr. JAGADIS CHANDRA MAITRA, representing Messrs. Anand & Co.	23, Medows Street.	Merchant.
5.	Mr. JIVRAJ GOKALDAS NENSI.	1110-K, Bhau Daji Road.	Landlord.
6.	COMRADE KESHAV NILKANTH JOGLEKAR, B. A.	168, Fanaswadi.	Publicist.
7.	Mr. MAHOMED IBRAHIM ALAUDIN JITEKER.	225, Chakla Street.	Landlord.
8.	Mr. NANABHAI LAKSHMAN.	61, Parel Village, Parel.	Landlord.
9.	Mr. NANJI PREMJI.	1007, Bhandarkar Road.	Rice Merchant.
10.	Mr. RAMCHANDRA VITHAL VARADKAR.	6-A, Suparibag Road.	Auditor, Bombay Port Trust.
11.	Mr. SAKHARAM GOVIND KINI.	67-K, Naigaum Road.	Landlord and Director of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co. Ltd.
12.	Mr. SHIAVAX HORMASJI JHABWALA, representing the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.	Star Building, Foras Road, Bombay.	Journalist and Social Worker.
13.	Dr. SHIAVAX SORABJI BATLIWALA, F. C. P. S., L. M. & S., J. P.	282, Goolcher Lodge, Suparibaug Road.	Hon. Presidency Magistrate.
14.	Dr. SORAB PHIROJSHA MEHTA, B. A., L. M. & S.	12, Parel Road, Parel.	Medical Practitioner.

(G) MAHIM WARD--Six Councillors to be Elected.

NO.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1.	Dr. DOMINIC ANECLETE D'MONTE, representing Antonio da Silva School.	Opposite Marine Lines Station, Queen's Road.	Consulting Physician and Surgeon.
2.	Mr. GUSTADJI DOSSABHOY BILLIMORIA.	69, Walkeshwar Road.	Merchant.
3.	Mr. HAJI SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH.	228, Cadell Road.	Estate Owner & Merchant.
4.	Mr. ISHWARBHAI SOMALHAI PATEL, L. A., D'Com.	Kanti Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim.	Merchant.
5.	Mr. JAGANNATH LAKSHMAN PARALKAR, B. A., LL. B.	13-E, Naigaum Cross Road.	Pleader, High Court.
6.	RAO SAHEB MAHADEO DEVJI RANE.	242-A, Gopi Tank Road, Mahim.	Govt. Pensioner.
7.	Mr. MIGUEL JOSEPH PINTO D'ANDRADE, J. P.	Pinto Ville, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.	Solicitor.
8.	Mr. MOHAMEDHUSEN MAHOMEDSAYED PATHAN.	4, Cadell Road, Mahim.	Landlord & Managing Director of Masjid Sattar & Director of Juma Masjid, Bombay.
9.	Dr. MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN JAVLE, J. P.	684-A, Bhawanishanker Road.	Medical Practitioner, Landlord & Honorary Presidency Magistrate.
10.	Mr. NARAYEN JAGANNATH SAHANI.	521-AB, Mahim Agar.	Building Contractor.
11.	Mr. PANDURANG GANESH SAHASRABUDHE.	702-A, (Gopalgaonkar Buildings), Portuguese Church Road, Dadar.	Accountant.
12.	Mr. RAGHUNATH SHIVRAM NIMBKAR.	Contractor's Building, Girgaum.	Publicist.
13.	Mr. RAJARAM KESHAV VAIDYA B. A., J. P.	6-65 E, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.	The Superintendent, G. E. Institute's Girls' English School, Dadar.
14.	Mr. RAMCHANDRA DADAJI KAULI, B. A.	883, Cadell Road, Dadar.	Landlord.
15.	Mr. SHANTARAM SAVLARAM MIRAJKAR.	658-AB, Lady Jamsetji Road.	Journalist.

The poll will be taken on TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1929, from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the places mentioned below:—

A WARD (FORT):— Waudby Road, opposite the New High School.

B WARD (MANDVI):— C. I. T. plot at the junction of Sandhurst Road, East, and New ClinchBunder Road.

C WARD BHULESHWAR:—Cruickshank Road, opposite the Elphinstone High School.

D WARD (GIRGAUM):— Gowalia Tank reclamation.

E WARD (BYCULLA):— Plot at the junction of Victoria Gardens Road and Shepherd Road belonging to the Bombay Education Society.

F WARD (PAREL):— C. I. T. Plot opposite the Gold Mohur Mills, between Dadar Road and Vincent Road.

G WARD (MAHIM):— Municipal plot between Chhabildas Lallubhoy Boys' School and the B. B.& C. I. Railway near Dadar Station.

Ballot cards will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied on personal application, with one ballot card containing as many tickets as there are seats for the ward.

No ballot card will be supplied except on production of an official slip (bearing the voter's number) supplied to the voter either by the Municipal Slip Clerk or by the Candidate.

In the case of a Company other than a Joint-Stock Company or a Firm entered in the Ward Roll as a Voter, the ballot card will be issued to the partner of such company or firm whose name has been communicated on or before 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the day fixed for the election to the Assessor and Collector under Section 28 (e) of the Municipal Act as having been authorised to vote at the Ward election on behalf of such Company or Firm, or, where no such name has been so communicated, to any person who produces to the Polling Officer a general power of attorney from such Company or Firm.

The Polling Superintendent will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who is by reason of illiteracy physical or other disability unable to vote in the manner prescribed.

No persons except the voters, the candidates, and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf, will be allowed to enter the polling booths. The candidates and their agents will not be allowed to stay in the ballot box compartments or in the adjoining passages except for such time as may be necessary for registering their own votes

AFTER A VOTER HAS RECEIVED HIS BALLOT CARD, NO CANDIDATE OR HIS AGENT WILL BE ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER.

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171-B, 171-C, 171-D, 171-E, and 171-F, of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences and Enquiries Act, XXXIX of 1920.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th January, 1929.

A. R. DALAL.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES

—:o:—

WINTER MEETING--12TH DAY

ACCEPTANCES.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Hazal 9/3, Najmat al Sharq 8/11, Kruzer 8/10, Britannia 8/10, Krushan II 8/10, Roumania 8/10, Chaukha 8/10, Sahara 8/9, Furreed Pasha 8/6, Topsy Turvey 8/6, Girgoot 8/6, Newfoundland 8/4, Saha'ab 8/3, Plassey 8/1, Andolis 8/0, The Show Boat 8/0, Molly King 8/0, My Hope 8/0, Roulmulk 8/0, Mahjun 7/9, Star of Kolhapur 7/9, Moon Spark 7/9, Sunny Day 7/9, Beyrakdar 7/5.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Falfoot 8/13, Arabian Sun 8/10, [illegible] 8/10, Young Hilt 8/8, Sprugant 8/8, Golden Ball 8/9, Kommanur 8/8, Asad Pasha 8/6, Vita 7/5, The Girl Friend 8/6, Dorothy 8/4, Lion 8/3, Injeman II 8/2, Kantaka 8/2, Fakrulmulk 8/1, Buick 8/0, Yuvaraj 8/0, Prince Derby 7/13, Yeman 7/10, Prince David 7/10, Splendid 7/9, Riyad II 7/5, Saduldowla 7/5.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Zoolfakar 9/3, Roscoff 9/3, Zummar 9/3, Valentino 9/2, Sialkot 8/13, Sultan Khan 8/13, Sultana 8/11, Royal Ace 8/10, Joyfuss 8/10, Jurwa 8/10, Hashim 8/6, Zamruj 7/10, Misshan 8/6, Mahboob 8/6 Shammar 8/6, High Flier 8/5, Tajuldowla 8/4, White Gold 8/4, Leila 8/4, Akram 8/3, Mashal 8/3, Sabea 8/0, Leopard 7/9.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Saxpence 9/4, Glendor 9/2, Prose & Lent 8/9, Bright Story 8/9, Guinea Flight 8/5, Tinder Gee 8/2, Hearty 7/8, Jayanti 7/3.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Mahboobi 9/4, The Fliver 8/12, Adour 8/9, Italian Poet 8/9, Some Lady 8/8, William's Mount 8/8, Pursued 8/3, Meena 7/13, Golden Charm 7/10, Charena 7/6, Shanawaz 7/5, Prince Arthur 7/2.

THE HARAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Lucky Star 9/6, Sarsam 8/10, Maneck Beg 8/7, Dilawar Beg 8/7, Anwar 8/7, Jodi 8/6, Amara 8/4, Maharaja 8/4, Gurma 8/4, Shamsuzzaman 8/3, Dilawar 8/2, Savage 8/1, Khalil Beg 7/9, Mashalla 8/0 Bucknell 7/13, Telafar 7/12, Jalmood 7/12, Adwan 7/10, Belan 7/8, Gosub 7/6, Arabian Star 7/5.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

French Briar 9/7, Lowmoor 8/9, Timbucktoo 8/7, Three Star II 8/6, Deltos 8/6, Joe's Luck 8/5, Song of Summer 7/8, The Sloat 7/12, Thaxted 7/12, Raphael 7/8, Arlette 7/6, Flying Steve 7/6, Fun of the Fayre 7/3.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Miss Mount 9/1, Restoration 9/0, Starboard 9/0, Lipstown 8/13, Kishore 8/9, Ballybrophy 8/13, Palang 8/11, Aryavardha 8/9, Star of Italy 8/11, The Monk 8/6, Arlette 8/10, Styrax 8/8, Phare 8/7, Crisdolla 8/0, Balderston 8/7, Polecat 8/5, Acumen 8/3, Celadon 7/13, Sunnyville 7/8, Silver Charm 7/8, Charmaine 7/1, Roguey Poguey 7/0, Newark 6/12.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Dhidha'a 9/2, White Cross 7/8, Nasimul 9/0, Faridoss 8/11, Magnolia [illegible]man 8/9, Baig 8/8, Wood Apple 8/8, Moofid 8/8, Ahyid 8/5, Roulette 8/4, France 8/4, My Bow 8/2, Shahzaman 8/0, Akra 8/0, Prince Charlie 8/0, Safety 7/12, Hoojaz 7/12, Andhra Valley 7/10, Daud Beg 7/9.

GOVT. AND SUBSIDIZING OF NEWS AGENCY

INDIAN CHAMBER'S COMMENTS

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

Under caption "News Agency Services of the Government of India", the report of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1928 records:—"Attention of the Committee was drawn to the fact that the Government were subsiding a particular News Agency Service for supplying news to their officers. Thereupon, they addressed the Government asking for exact information regarding the same. In reply, the Committee were informed that the Central Legislature provided regular means for eliciting any information regarding matters of general administrative interest and that Government would be pleased to [illegible] information on the floor of the Central Legislature Houses.

The Committee in reply observed that as the Central Legislature was in session for a very short period in the year it was practically impossible to get the information required by public organisations who were working throughout the year and that such attitude on the part of the Government would mean grave harm to public interests and constituted unjustifiable departure from practice prevailing for so many years."—Free Press.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS EX GODOWNS BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 509/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. [illegible] per ton.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 25, 1929.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi, who was asked by the Working Committee of the Congress to frame a scheme for carrying out the Congress programme regarding boycott of foreign cloth through Khadi, has, as usual, promptly responded by publishing his scheme, which we have reproduced elsewhere. Mahatmaji submitted the scheme to the Working Committee, and pending its consideration by that Committee, has invited suggestions from the public for the improvement of the scheme. Mahatmaji suggests that Congressmen, in co-operation with all sympathisers, should ensure a speedy boycott of all foreign cloth by, among other ways, (1) collecting through house to house visits foreign cloth voluntarily offered to them, (2) burning such cloth wherever feasible, (3) persuading foreign cloth dealers to stop further purchase of foreign cloth and to cancel all cancellable orders, and (4) by the picketing of foreign cloth shops, wherever it can be conducted quite peacefully. And to to fill the gap left by the foreign cloth and not filled by the cloth made out of Indian mill yarn, every effort is to be made to popularise the use of Khaddar. A small Committee called Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee is recommended to lead the campaign. Finally, resolutions are to be moved in the Legislatures calling upon Government to make all their cloth purchases in Khadi and demanding a prohibitive duty on imports of all foreign cloth. The essential points of the scheme are that all foreign cloth, and not merely British cloth, is to be boycotted, that even picketing and burning of foreign cloth are recommended and that, on the positive side, all efforts are to be concentrated on Khaddar.

The whole scheme is in entire conformity with the resolution of the Calcutta Congress session. The relevant clause in the resolution states: "Inside and outside the Legislatures methods suitable to the respective environment shall be immediately adopted to bring about the boycott of foreign cloth by advocating and stimulating production and the adoption of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar." To the boycott of all foreign cloth, as distinct from the boycott of British cloth, there can be little opposition. If the boycott is earnestly meant to be speedy and even fairly complete, peaceful and well organised picketing of foreign cloth shops is, in the present circumstances desirable, where it is feasible. But it need hardly be added that such picketing must be conducted with extraordinary caution by responsible bodies through tried volunteers. A false move may involve a serious set back.

Many may doubt the wisdom of burning foreign cloth. None can deny the tremendous potency of this course in speedily forming public opinion against foreign cloth and in favour of Swadeshi. As against this wholesome feeling, which in the long run is bound to be an economic gain, the destruction of voluntarily offered foreign cloth at the outset seems to us a small but necessary sacrifice. The first and foremost condition, however, is that the offer of foreign cloth for destruction should be absolutely voluntary and should not be exacted by anything like undue pressure. The value of a sacrifice is wholly gone if the sacrifice is not spontaneous.

What is the position of the Indian mill cloth in he boycott scheme? It is obvious that there is no ban whatsoever on such cloth and that for the success of the boycott, its use should be encouraged as against foreign cloth. But the Congress resolution itself, and the Khaddar franchise require that special efforts should be made to promote Khaddar. It is a matter of simple arithmetic that without the aid of Khaddar a complete boycott of foreign cloth is well nigh impossible. As regards the relative position of Khaddar and Indian mill cloth, Mahatmaji writes: "Let no one worry about the place of the indigenous mill cloth in the boycott. This cloth has taken care of itself and will take care of itself. What we need to do is to clothe with khadi those whom we reach. If we speak with two voices, we shall fail in carrying out the boycott. We shall succeed only in inflating the prices of indigenous mill cloth and in tempting unscrupulous mill-owners to commit frauds upon a gullible public." If Congressmen simultaneously carry on propaganda against all foreign cloth and popularise Khaddar, all purposes will be automatically served. The foreign-boycott feeling generated will itself be a great stimulus to indigenous mill cloth. Besides the lower price and higher finish of that cloth are advantages which will not fail to appeal to many. It is well known that during the Khaddar campaign of 1921, mill-owners reaped a pretty good harvest. In view of these facts it is highly desirable for the Congress to concentrate all its constructive efforts on Khaddar. We trust the Working Committee will, without any delay, adopt Mahatmaji's scheme with such improvements as it can make in it and also appoint forthwith the suggested Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee under the chairmanship of Mahatmaji himself.

NERVOUSNESS IN LONDON

—:o:—

The British Imperialist Press is alarmed. What is to happen to poor Britain's dominion over India, if as British ship-owners suggest in the interviews they give to Fleet Street journals the great and noble work of helping India by doing all her carrying trade for her is diminished by ever so little through the passage of Mr. Haji's Bill, a measure, let it be noted, which makes only a humble demand for reserving India's coastal trade to Swadeshi shipping? Mr. Haji's proposals which do not at all suggest that at one stroke no non-Indian shipping concern should be debarred from plying in Indian coastal waters, are regarded as "confiscatory" and "discriminatory" legislation. This false cry of confiscation is raised in London by Lord Inchcape and other shipping magnates and is duly gramophoned by Fleet Street and taken up with gusto by the apologists of British vested interests in India. Researches are being into India's maritime past and the "Morning Post" seeks some consolation in the discovery that in the Middle Ages the Indian sea-borne trade was in Arab hands. From this discovery this High Priest of Imperialism arrives at the arrogant and selfish conclusion, very convenient for the retention of British shipping monopoly in India, that "India never had in the past a mercantile marine adequate to her trade and there is no reason why now she should have the temerity to long for one."

So, now we know where we are. It is presumption for India "to long" for having an Indian mercantile marine adequate to her trade. Is she not a subject country and are not her self-imposed "trustees" slaving and sweating to secure her everything she wants —from Britain, of course, so long as she pays them for the cost of the goods and the little profit they must make in the transaction and the freight they must, of course, charge for the carrying out of this altruistic pursuit? India wishes to take a hand in doing on her own a little, a meagre little of this 'freight' business and that too in her coastal waters. But the "trustees" will have none of this. The little child must not grow up. Oliver Twist was scolded for asking a bit more. India is scolded for asking even a little bit. But the "trustees" make a serious mistake if they imagine that the child will not insist on its having its own way.

ANTI-INDIAN POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA

—:o:—

ITS OBJECT AND ACHIEVEMENT

(BY U. M. SHELAT, JOHANNESBURG).

"It would be the means of jobs being found for thousands of pals. I believe in jobs for pals, the right jobs for the right pals. The Natives are not our pals, nor are the Asiatics the pals of the pact; and if this clause is watered down or deleted, the Bill so far as the pact is concerned, will be a 'dud' although it still may be a useful measure'."

Dr. Hjalmar Reitz, M.L.A., spoke thus in the House of Assembly in January last year when Mr. Tielman Roos, the Minister of Justice, moved the second reading of his big and complex Liquor Bill which has since been placed on the Statute Book. Dr. Reitz, who was also the Chairman of the Select Committee on Liquor Bill, pressed for the retention of Clause 104 in the Bill in order that the Natives and the Asiatics who were in the employment of hotels and restaurants in South Africa could be dispensed with with the mere stroke of the pen.

HUMILIATING CLAUSE.

It will be recollected that clause 104 of the Liquor Bill was humiliating to the sense of Indian civilisation and dignity, in so far as it placed a special stigma of inferiority on them by banning them to handle liquor in the hotels where they were serving and reserving the work only for the Whites. In a nutshell, the clause attempted to ban the employment of Indians on licensed premises. The fury of the Indian community was aroused by such an open move to deprive an enormous number of faithful and hard working Indians of their livelihood. The sense of humiliation perturbed even the most moderate minds of the Indian community. The South African Indian Congress declared that that was a breach of faith and if the clause was not deleted they would break the Indo-Union Agreement. The intervention of the Agent-General, Mr. Sastri, was also inevitable. He also considered at the time whether he should continue his work as the Ambassador of India or leave South Africa when he was confronted every now and then with exhibition of such hostility towards Indians. He saw the Minister and it was decided to delete the humiliating clause 104. While informing the House about it, Mr. Roos said in effect:

"He did not desire to hurt the feelings of the Indian community by the retention of the clause, as the purpose of the Bill could be served with the other Act, the Minimum Wages Act."

NO REAL CHANGE OF HEART.

Inspite of this plain assertion on the part of the responsible Minister to serve the purpose through other means, it was circulated in India that the deletion of the Clause meant the change of heart. Mr. Andrews did this in the course of an interview to the Press and he had the moral sympathy of the Agent-General who was, it is said, instrumental in suggesting to the Minister about the alternative means to serve the purpose of the Bill. But many Indians had their doubts about this bogus sincerity. They drew their inferences from the speeches, actions and policies of the Union Government.

To-day we see that the purpose of the Act to find "the jobs for pals" as defined by Dr. Reitz is being served, and notices have been served on some 80 Indians to clear out of the work which they have been doing for years. The Indian waiters are the most efficient in South Africa and their employers feel for their dismissal, but they have got no other alternative except to bow to the inevitable, the simultaneous decision of the Minister of Justice and the Chief Magistrates. Mr. J. Young, the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, says that the Liquor Act in its present form, debars the Indian from working in the hotels and handling liquor, that the exemptions from the restrictions of the Act could not be renewed owing to the express definition of the clause in the Act.

FALSE PROMISES.

Representations have been made to the Minister but have served no purpose. The renewal of the exemptions has been refused. The Minister of Justice has taken up the view that these exemptions were only allowable in a very few special cases, as a transition measure during the first two or three months of the New Act. But in South African politics, the settlement regarding the Indian question is only temporary. The memory of the politicians here is very short and their promises have not got any value. It was the intention of the Minister not to deprive the Indians of employment while the Bill was being discussed in the House of Assembly. Speaking on 25th January 1928 in the Parliament Mr. Roos said that:—

"There was one other point on which there had been a good deal of discussion, and that was the question of employing Indian waiters. It might well be said that the position the House should adopt was not to take work away from the present Indian waiters, but on the other hand, not to allow any more to be employed."

It proves that the latest view-point is quite contrary to the previous one declared in the House to get the Bill passed without more difficulty.

The position is such that to-day on 1st January 1929, over 80 Indians in the Transvaal will be depriv-

(Continued on page 8.)

GURU GOBINDSINGH.

—:o:—

(BY T. L. VASWANI.)

260 years and more have passed, but the birthday of this mighty builder of the Sikhs lives. He is not of the Sikhs alone. He belongs to India. In the dark days of Hindusthan God gave Guru Gobindsingh the leadership of the Hindu race. He stands out among the most dynamic of India's men. Him, I salute as a prophet of freedom. A mystic, a poet, a 'bhakta', he became a leader of men, a nation-builder.

The sin of Moghul imperialism was fanaticism. What was needed in India was a principle of cohesion to build a composite nationhood through the co-operation of the Hindu and the Muslim. Guru Gobindsingh saw that India had become a victim to the policy of fanaticism. His own father was cruelly persecuted by Government and met death in a spirit worthy of one who taught that man should be "without fear". This iron entered the soul of Guru Gobindsingh. His life, too, was one of suffering; but his heart knew no fear. "I declare to the world what the Lord has told me", he said; and he added: "I shall not be silent through fear of mortals." In another song, he sang: "Thou, O Lord! turneth men like myself from grass blades into great mountains."

A Western critic has compared him to Napoleon. The comparison is not correct. Napoleon was a great soldier, a great military-general. Guru Gobindsingh was a warror-saint. He was entirely without the egoism of Napoleon. Foch, the victor of the world-war, in a recent tribute to Napoleon traced his fall to moral causes. Guru Gobindsingh said he had found strength by "taking refuge at the feet of God." And the last aspiration of his martyred sons who were bricked up alive for being faithful to their father and to God was breathed out in a beautiful prayer: "Thy will be done, O God!" Let modern India seek her strength in a new creative Life of the Spirit and we may be sure the nation will not be left in the night.

SHOULD RATEPAYERS VOTE FOR TURF-LOVERS?

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The clerical community of Bombay has been asked by the Clerks' Union to support the candidature of their nominees standing for election from different Wards to the Municipal Corporation during the ensuing elections. Among these is Mr. B. G. Horniman—the accredited editor of our "National Daily" your contemporary, the "Indian National Herald."

The strong views of our editor of the "Indian Clerk," the official organ of the Clerks' Union, against horse-racing and in condemnation of those of the Clerical Fraternity patronising the pastime, are very well-known to the readers of the journal. In the last issue of the Magazine, our editor strongly criticises and condemns those clerks who attend races. But after Mr. Harniman's pronounced views on the subject of racing, when he opposed the measure brought before the Municipal Corporation recently for the partial restriction of the Bombay races, and his arguments in support of the perpetuation of this blood-sucking vice, which is nothing short of a scandal, one would have thought that the Clerks' Union would come out and denounce him publicly, and ask the clerical community to support some other deserving candidate. On the other hand, we are disappointed, that the Clerks' Union has not only done anything of the sort, but contrary to expectations, supported all the candidates originally nominated, in public meetings. In the latest issue of the "Indian Clerk," which is just to hand, the editor makes some sort of an apologia for the action of Mr. Horniman, with only a passing criticism. I have the highest respect for Mr. Horniman, as a staunch supporter of India's aspirations. But after his recent action one is inclined to have a different view especially when he has the support of the clerks. It is not yet too late for the Clerks' Union to set matters right, nor for Mr. Horniman to explain his conduct, and every clerk expects him to do so. Will they?—Yours, etc.,

EX-PUNTER CLERK.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Notes of the Day.

Sir Abdur Rahim's Lead.

We heartily support the appeal which Sir Abdur Rahim has issued to the Muslims of India to hold demonstrations in support of Amanullah. Sir Abdur Rahim rightly points out that "King Amanullah has in no way infringed the ordinances of Islam by his reforms" and that "men like him are indispensibly necessary in the present conditions for upholding the honour, integrity and prestige of Islam." These demonstrations are very necessary because should Amanullah finally fail—we are certain he will not—it is not Afghanistan alone that will suffer as a consequence of the accession to power of a usurper and an upstart. Amanullah's fall will strengthen the un-Islamic monopoly of the Mullahs who would, in the name of Islam, have people worship them. This is a grave issue between the Dictatorship of the Priest which Islam does not allow; and liberalising tendencies which, however fast their pace, emphatically do not strike at fundamental principles of the religion. It is the duty of the Indian Muslims to stand up against the danger to Islam from a narrow-minded, selfish priesthood.

Another Egypt?

A telegram from Baghdad officially contradicting the Iraqi version of British demands has not cleared the political situation in Mesopotamia. But a study of the brief telegrams that have been received during the last four days and the significant article in the "Bgahdad Times" shows that the Iraqis are taking the independence of Iraq promised in December, 1927, seriously while the mandatory power takes it in the British sense. Thus, while Iraq can have an army, the higher commands should be held by officers nominated or approved by Britain—"British Officers" would be the obvious next stage in the interpretation of "nominated or approved". The claim for the financial maintenance of British forces in Iraq has been waived. But "on the condition of the acceptance of other major principles of the British draft". What are these? Does it mean the surrender of railways and the port of Basrah to Britain? Further does the waiving of the claim imply that Britain can have as much military force as she likes provided she herself pays for it? All this is the tragic story of Egypt over again. Iraq is being given "Independence" but is being despoiled of her sovereignty because there is oil in Mesopotamia and because the country is strategically invaluable for the security of India—against whom? That giant in chains who sits in Geneva and is supposed to protect the economic and political integrity of Iraq will and can do nothing to relieve Iraq's miseries. We wonder if Indians—specially Indian Muslim—realise how far India's slavery is responsible for Iraq being pushed to the tragic fate of Egypt.

After Bardoli—Bassein.

Agrarian trouble seems to be brewing in Bassein Taluka somewhat similar to that in Bardoli. It appears that after a perfunctory enquiry on wrong lines Government have increased the land revenue assessment by about 33 per cent., while the peasants of the Taluka claim that under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code itself there is little or no room for any increase. The Agriculturists' Conference, which was held at Bassein on the 7th instant, made a representation to Government urging their grievances in an exhaustive statement refuting with detailed and authoritative figures the contentions of Revision Settlement Report. On Tuesday last Mr. N. C. Kelkar and a few other Maharashtra leaders made a similar representation to the Governor in person. The leaders rightly urged that, apart from the correctness of the assessment in this specific case, in view of one official and two non-official Bills amending the Land Revenue Code due to come up before the Legislative Council shortly, it was fair and reasonable to suspend for a time all revision settlements till the whole land revenue policy was overhauled on equitable lines and made subject, like all other forms of taxation to the vote of the Legislature. It is necessary that in any dispute about land revenue assessment, this important political aspect should not be lost sight of. All taxation must be with the people's consent.

Wrong Assessment.

Even as regards the purely economic aspect of the Bassein dispute, we feel that here as in Bardoli Government have sadly bungled. The Land Revenue Code distinctly provides that assessment must be based on "net profits of agriculture", to be ascertained, as in all other business concerns, by deducting the costs of production from the gross value of the product. It may be conceded, generally speaking, that the gross value has fairly increased. But it has been demonstrated that the costs of production have increased far more. Government are loth to make due allowance for this latter increase and conveniently change the very basis of assessment, prescribed by their own Code, and make rent and land values the main basis, though such a method has been regarded by many responsible Revenue officials as most unreliable. We find from the Maharashtra leaders' representation to the Governor that Government, in their eagerness to swell the assessment have not scrupled to urge in favour of increased assessment such irrelevant grounds as the peasants' supposed extravagance in social functions and excessive drinking. Having duly made their representations, the people of Bassein must now thoroughly organise

AFGHAN PRINCES IN JAIL ON HUNGER STRIKE.

Bachha=i=Sakao-Humphreys Agreement.

Why Rebel Chief Wants Inayatullah in Afghanistan

13 INDIAN OFFICERS AND SOWARS KILLED IN ACCIDENT

R. A. F. Practise Bombing Operations in Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Jan. 24.

Every day Bacha-I-Sakao's problems regarding the formation of his Government are increasing. The Shinwaris have made no secret that they will not accept him as Amir of Kabul, but it is not yet known how they will make their dissatisfaction felt. Although Habibullah is at present acknowledged as Amir in Kabul he has not yet succeeded in establishing any Government. The Foreign Office remains closed and business official or otherwise is at a standstill.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press regarding the antecedents of the new Amir of Kabul show that Habibullah is a 'Tajik' from avillage about twenty miles north-west of Kabul. He was a tea-seller in Peshawar serai for two or three years. Later, he enlisted in the Afghan Army at the time of the rebellion in Khost. He left the army and has since been gaining notoriety as a leader of gangs directly hostile to officials and the wealthy class, but generous to the poor. He is some forty years of age, but not a Pathan and it may be anticipated that he will have considerable difficulty in consolidating his position in the Pathan provinces of Afghanistan.—A. P.

AFGHAN PRINCES ON HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

FOOD NOT TOUCHED FOR 38 HOURS

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

A message from Meerut says that five Princes of the Afghan Royal Family who were arrested and detained in jail by order of the Government of India have gone on hunger strike. For the last 38 hours they have not touched any food. The Princes were to-day transferred to Bareilly Jail.—A. P.

ROAYL AIR FORCE BOMBING PRACTICE

—:o:—

ACCIDENT COSTS 13 INDIAN LIVES

PESHAWAR, January 24.

A machine of the Royal Air Force dropped by accident a bomb on a party of the 17th Poona Horse near the railway line at Jamraud. Thirteen were killed and ten wounded all Indians. The killed comprised three Indian officers, four Daffadars and six other ranks.—A. P.

Another Egypt?

RESULT OF "MISUNDERSTANDING"

—:o:—

COURT OF INQUIRY BEING HELD

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

According to information received here about the terrible bombing accident at Peshawar, it appears that owing to a misunderstanding a squadron of the Poona Horse engaged in a tactical exercise under a British Officer was crossing the R.A.F. bombing range at the time scheduled for the commencement of bombing practice which was being carried out from a height of four thousand feet and a bomb fell inflicting the following casualties: Dead: three Indian officers and ten sowars. Injured: twelve sowars. Many horses were also killed. A Court of Inquiry is being held today.—A. P.

AUTHENTIC DETAILS LACKING

PESHAWAR, Jan. 24.

While official confirmation of the bombing tragedy in which thirteen members of the 17th Poona Horse lost their lives is available authentic details regarding it are still not to hand.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BURNT

PESHAWAR Jan. 24.

The Frontier Officer of Dakka has proceeded to Jalalabad. The remaining Afghan officials of Dakka have come into Peshawar. It is reported that the Government buildings at Dakka have been burnt.—A. P.

FOURTH KING EXPECTED IN AFGHANISTAN

—:o:—

BACHA-I-SAKAO'S VENGEANCE ON RUSSIANS

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

"Afghanistan will soon have its fourth King in the month. That is the view held by travellers who have just come here from Kabul and Kandahar and by political experts who say it is impossible that Afghanistan should be ruled by a character such as the rebel King" says the special correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" in the course of a third despatch to the paper.

"The man who was responsible" continues the correspondent "for the abdication of two kings within less than a fortnight is said to be completely illiterate and repulsive to a degree and yet he has a personality that can temporarily lead tribes under him. The new King's orders are signed by thumb-imprint. Bacha-i-Sakao is not an Afghan by birth, but a member of that huge territory stretching into Soviet Domains and down into Kabul. Bacha, it is said, has taken terrible vengeance against the Russians who, it is alleged, bombed him while he was laying seige to Amanullah in Kabul and driven them northward into the mountains. Every effodt is being made to discover how Bacha's money has been obtained other than loot."

"Mr. Allen Issacson who has arrived at Quetta from Afghanistan recently after the trouble arose there stated when he left Kabul the British Legation presented a melancholy spectacle riddled with shot and shell. He came via Kandahar where he saw Amanullah installed as King and making preparations to settle down. A wireless mast has been erected at the Government House and the building was stir with activity.—Free Press.

Bacha-i-Sako's "Contract' with British Minister

—:o:—

The Special Correspondent of "The Pioneer" who is travelling with ex-King Inayatullah and party, wires from Chaman:—

The end of ex-King Inayyatullah's spectacular dash from Peshawar to Baluchistan Frontier has seen a striking change in the attitude and mental outlook of the whole party in charge of the political and police officials of the Frontier.

The train crept into Lahore station in the early hours of Monday morning, unknown for about ten minutes to any but the highest station officials. The Frontier Guards turned out with fixed bayonets to protect the train from approach of any unauthorised person.

The spirits of the party have risen with the knowledge that they are returning to take part once more in the game of life and death which is being played in Afghanistan. This was a noticeable change from the depression which enveloped every member on arrival from Peshawar and which, indeed, gave rise to a feeling that the ex-King would not be at all averse to ending his adventure in the peace and security of India, as a refugee.

SIR HUMPHREY'S AGREEMENT WITH BACHA.

It is stated that the departure was, in fact, considerably delayed as the party wished to purchase clothes from Peshawar. But the officials insisted on an immediate departure in keeping with the terms of that amazing contract between a British Minister and the rebel chief, now called Habibullah Khan.

It is now possible to reveal the exact reason for Bacha Sakau's desire to have this branch of ex-royal family in Afghamstan. He considered it far less danger to himself if the party moved on to Kandahar without delay and insisted on a clause in the agreement with Sir Francis Humphrys that they should be taken to Kandahar.

A deadlock was reached when the Air Force said they were unwilling to undertake the long round journey from Peshawar to Kandahar but they finally arranged a special train doing nearly 2,000 miles, instead of less than 500 as the crow flies.

RAILWAY PLANS.

Then the Railway officials got to work and produced plans for one of the fastest trains yet run in India. Coaches were rapidly made up in Peshawar. A railway officer's saloon was commandeered for the use of the ex-King and his closer personnel and relatives. Cots were commandeered for seven children of the party. Other carriages for a few servants were employed by eight women and eight men of the entourage. Eventually the train left at 4 o'clock instead of on mid-day as conjectured, but only twelve hours were taken on the way to Lahore and about half the way to Quetta the train had caught up the usual mail timings.

In spite of the secrecy maintained as to the train timings, however, crowds turned out on small way side stations armed with cameras to meet the train which was making Afghan history, and carrying a King running away after the best bargain ever made in his life.

FRIENDS' ASSURANCES

It is understood that his disappointment, at first shown so openly, was calmed by the assurance from friends that he had saved Kabul from a wholesale massacre by abdicating at the time he did in exchange for a promise of safety. Sir Norman Bolton, who had a long interview with him at Peshawar, was also able to assure him of the British Government's approval of his actions.

Arrangements were first made for him to stay at Circuit House, Peshawar, but he eventually preferred Dean's Hotel which became the centre of interest of a large number of visitors. Owing to the Christmas rush which was just ending, he was unable to procure the best suite of room, but he made himself comfortable in room No. 7 where he had all meals served and slept through the long hours of the day.

UNAPPROACHABLE.

It is evident that Inayatullah had enjoined all members of the staff to keep the strictest secrecy regarding their future movements and he himself was unapproachable. Indeed, throughout the course of the journey he did not come out of the carriage more than half a dozen times and paced the platform closely guarded, while

COMMUNISTS ACTIVE IN CHINA

TOWN ATTACKED

—:o:—

200 CHINESE "REDS" ENGAGE IN SKIRMISH WITH POLICE

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Recrudescence of Committee activities in China is indicated in message from Reuter's Shanghai correspondent which states that according to the Chinese newspapers 200 armed Communists, with banners bearing hammer and sickle device, attacked the town of Chwangging, 30 miles south of Shanghai, plundered it and set it on fire.

Thirty inhabitants of the town were killed and 70 wounded. The victims included a woman of 80 years, who was burned to death.

The Chinese volunteer police from neighbouring towns engaged the Communists, 20 of whom, were killed before they were driven off.—Reuter.

CRUSADE AGAINST TROTZKYITES

—:o:—

SOVIET'S STRONG MEASURES

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Riga.—Hundred and fifty arrests including six prominent persons have been made in Moscow and elsewhere on charge of opposing the Soviet Government. A strong Soviet measures are foreshadowed against the activities of M. Trotzky's supporters.—Reuter.

AMERICAN CAPTAIN'S HEROISM

PREVIOUS EXPLOIT RECALLED

—:o:—

SAVES ENTIRE CREW IN FACE OF MOUNTAINOUS SEAS

LONDON, Jan. 21.

New York.—In face of tremendous difficulties caused by mountainous seas, the steamer "America" commanded by Captain Fried (who was hero of famous rescue of the crew of British steamer "Antinoe" three years ago) has saved an entire crew of the Italian steamer 'Florida' off Virginia Cape.—Reuter.

"Florida's" crew were on the verge of collapse and many had stripped to waist when they were rescued in darkness. The ship was heavily listing. The injured persons were hoisted on board the "America" by means of breeches-buoy. The "Florida" has been abandoned and is sinking.—Reuter.

40 LIVES LOST AT SEA

—:o:—

CHINESE STEAMER SINKS IN GALE

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Shanghai.—Following the loss last week of the Chinese steamer "Hsinwah," in which 350 persons were reported to have perished news has been received that over 40 lives have been lost in the sinking of the Chinese steamer "Hengchong," which occurred in a gale 100 miles from Shanghai. The victims include the Russian captain the steamer.

A junk rescued 20 survivors who drifted in open boat for two days.—Reuter.

PERSONS STARVE TO DEATH

—:o:—

PASSENGER TRAIN BURIED IN SNOW

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Budapest.—A message from Bukharest says that it is feared that forty persons died of cold and starvation in the passenger train lying buried in the snowdrift in Rumania since January 21st. The snow is reported to be twelve feet above the carriages. Four relief engines have also been snowed up. Troops are assisting in the relief work.—Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

—:o:—

TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY, (FEB. 3)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress will be held on Sunday, February 3 at noon in Dr. Ansari's house, Daryaganj Delhi.—A P.

BUTLER COMMITTEE

—:o:—

FINAL MEETING ON JAN. 31

LONDON, Jan. 24.

It is expected that the final meeting of Butler Committee will be arranged for January 31 and that after that the Committee's Report will probably soon be ready for presentation to the Secretary of State for India.—Reuter.

WANTED COMPLETE CLEANSING UP

No Calling Off Strike Withou Change of Heart

CITIZENS' DEMANDS

"Principal is Forcing Political Issues under Cover of Discipline"

AHMEDABAD, January 24.

The Citizens Advisory Committee of the Gujarat College has issued the following statement.—

"The Principal was first calling individual students and trying for a settlement in exercise of his authority. Later on, he expressed his willingness to accept the students demands if they were placed before him in the form of a request in view of his position as the Principal. As the committee had no desire to humiliate him provided the substance was got, they considered the draft of a letter of request suggested by the Principal through some professors and finally suggested a draft with the necessary alterations so as to secure the substance or principles of the struggle.

TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT.

The main points were, first, no victimization of any student for absence from the terminal examination or for taking part in the strike, second, no student to be debarred from appearing at the annual examination and from getting a promotion certificate in case of success, third, the grant of term days, fourth, students to appear at any re-examination provided it is held without the levy of any charges or fee.

PRINCIPAL READY TO ACCEPT.

The Principal having desired the student members of the Committee to discuss the above with him and the professors a conference was held yesterday. As a result of the conference the Principal has expressed his readiness to accept all the above terms wih the important variation that he himself would make no recommendation to the University for the grant of term days but would see that the term was completed. The Committee considered the proposed variation last night and have come to the conclusion that it is essential that the principal should undertake to make a recommendation to the University. His refusal to do so is, in the opinion of the Committee, not effectively carrying out clauses first and second mentioned above. There have been no other terms of settlement.

POLITICAL ISSUES.

The Committee states "by the very insistence on payment of fees or fine the principal himself is forcing political issues under cover of questions of internal discipline. It is futile to allege that Mahatma Gandhi or Mr. Mavalankar is giving a political colour. In the opinion of the Committee the Principal started politics and attempts to cloud the issue and get the Government support by throwing the responsibility on others. The Committee is alive to the fact that there are different views on the question of students and politics, but all it claims is that, whatever the rule, it must apply equally to both the Principal and to the students. The Committee further make if clear that there had been no discussion at yesterday's conference about the students or others paying anything by way of compensation. It is also clearly understood that there shall be no victimization. If there were, such a course would not be a permanent settlement of the trouble, but only a patch work. There ought to be a complete wash-out. The Committee therefore does not propose to advise the calling off of the strike unless a change of heart and a clean washout are assured."—A. P.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS STRAINED

—:o:—

RACE FOR CRUISERS AT BOTTOM

MR. MACDONALD'S SERMON TO UNCLE SAM RESENTED

LONDON, Jan. 21.

New York.—The "Anglo-American relations grow increasingly unhappy," declares Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in an article in the "Nation" and suggests that both the Governments should appoint five or six outstanding men to discuss the differences. He declares that if the American cruiser programme is carried out it would be a great blow to the nation from which the Kellogg Pact originated and the bad thing for every movement towards the world peace.

The newspapers comment on the article reservedly. The "New York World" suggests that Mr. MacDonald should press on Mr. Baldwin to take an attitude on naval reduction as advanced as his own. The "New York Times" expresses the opinion that the Conferences such as Mr. MacDonald suggests, might not be able to agree and says: "Better let sleeping dogs lie."—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Bogota (Columbia).—Twenty persons are believed to have perished as result of explosion of boiler on Magdalena river steamer "Social." Some mutilated remains have been recovered.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT" —It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

C. P. CEMENT

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.

GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY.

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co., 10, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Latest Cotton News.

—:o:—

New York Futures 10 Points Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 24.

The New York Futures market opened at a rise of 2 points but in the absence of any buying prices kept on sagging under scattered liquidation. The close was quiet with a decline of 10 points.

Price Fluctuation in May contract:—

Opening	20.12 plus	.02
	20.08	—.02
	20.04	—.66
Closing	20.00	—.10

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

As anticipated the Liverpool Futures Market opened at a rise of 7 points in sympathy with overnight advance at New York. There was only small business and the market ruled quiet. Prices closed at a net rise of 5 points.

The Liverpool Futures Market is due to open 4 points down on Friday.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

11 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Broach A. M. opened at Rs. 358|- and declined in sympathy with easier American advices. At 11 p.m. the market was quited Rs. 357-8-0.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	20.10
To-day's Opening Rate	20.12
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	20.09
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	10.33
To-day's Opening Rate	10.40
Difference	plus .07.
To-day's Closing Rate	10.38
Difference	plus .05

Broach Expectations Rs. 356 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

London, Jan. 24.

Silver Ready	26	0	0
Less	0	1	0
Silver Firward	26	1	0
Less	0	2	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Jan. 24.

1st Settlement	58	12	0
2nd Settlement	58	14	0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails of January 10 due at 6 a.m.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Sykes visit the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, 6 p.m.

Public meetings re. Municipal elections, (1)at Dwarkadas Lane, Bazar Gate, Fort, 8-30 p.m., Mr. J. B. Patel presiding, (2) at Nakhoda Street, Pydhowni, 9 p.m.

Opening ceremony of Khilafat House, Love Lane, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the following Public Meetings will be held:

To-day (Friday), at 8-30 p.m., at Dwarkadas Lane, Bazar Gate, Fort.

To-day (Friday), at 9-0 p.m., Nakhoda Street, near Pydhownie.

Saturday (the 26th inst.), at 8-30 p.m., Kamathipura, Bazar Road, Giris' School compound.

Saturday (the 26th inst.), at 9-0 p.m., at Narayan Dhruv Street.

Sunday (the 27th inst.), at 9-0 p.m., Umarkhadi, Patharfod Gali.

Monday (the 28th inst.), at 9-0 p.m., at Nishanpada Road.

The Congress Candidates and others will speak on the Ensuing Municipal General Elections.

"MUNICIPAL ELECTION, MEETING."

There will be a public meeting, under the auspices of the "Non-Official Tenants' welfare Institute" in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Road, Girgaon next to the Tram Terminus) to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), for supporting the candidature of all the deserving members of the Corporation, who have rendered very useful services during these three years, and also to recommend several new candidates for the sympathetic support of the qualified, voters, from respective wards. The organising secretary will deliver a public lecture on the "Advantages of Municipal-aided Housing and how to prevent extra municipal taxation here after" and Mr. Framji Bilia will preside. The meeting is specially meant for all the sitting members of the Corporation, as well as for Voters of Bombay, and so, all are cordially invited to attend the meeting in time.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT BAZAAR GATE.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 8-30 p.m. in Dwarkadas Lane, Bazaar Gate, when Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside and Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Messrs. Ambaram Talakchand, S. N. Punegar, R. Venkatram and others will speak on the ensuing Municipal elections.

GROSS EARNINGS OF TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the quarter ended 31st December 1928 and for the month of December 1928 were as follows:—

"Subject to adjustments the gross earnings of the three Hydro-Electric Companies for the quarter ended 31st December 1928 and for the month of December are as follows:—

	For quarter ending Dec. 1928. Rs.	For the month of Dec. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	10,67,918	4,03,577
The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	13,07,103	4,93,200
The Tata Power Co. Ltd.	10,08,873	4,01,803

Henceforward figures of monthly gross

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

HARD COURT TOURNEY

Owing to some of the fixtures in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament clashing with those of the Bombay Gymkhana, Thursday's programme was an abbreviated affair, only six complete matches being decided in all. I. S. Makhijani and R. J. Hamilton played out a strenuous duel in which base line play and sound driving was the order of the day. The former lost the first set, but drew on level terms in the next. A grim struggle ensued in the final set both players making determined efforts to outdrive the other, and it was only after sixteen games had been played that Makhijani managed to snatch the victory. R. Nagarwalla won his incompleted match against B. D. Jog which was continued overnight, and R. A. Wagle proved to be too strong for J. G. Paranjpe, though the latter put up a plucky fight despite the score.

THE RESULTS

M. M. Pardya Beat D'Cunha 6.3. 6:9.

I. S. Makhijani Beat R. J. Bamilton 4:6, 6:2, 9:7.

Nambiar & Partner Beat Acott & Partner 4:6, 7:5, 6:1.

R. A. Wagle Beat J. G. Paranjee 6:0 6:0.

R. H. E. Nagarwalla Beat B. D. Jog 6:3, 9:7.

A. G. Gupte Beat H. T. Hewson 6:3, 6:4s.

R. A. Sneddon Beat T. H. Vakil 6:3, 6:4.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

The first matches commence at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

ON HINDU GYMKHANA COURT NO. 1.

H. P. Hughes-Hallet v/s. R. J. Gazdar, followed by Mrs. Campbell & Mrs. Ridsdale v/s. Mrs. H. E. Jones & Mrs. N. G. Hunt.

Court No. 2.

M. Take v/s. T. S. Vyas, followed by Miss Talyarkhan & Mrs. Petit v/s. Mrs. G. E. Prophet & Miss O. Mackie.

Court No. 3.

Mrs. L. Race v/s. Miss Burrows., followed by

B. S. Dajaya & G. P. Gaikwad v/s. J. L. Tomlinson & S. S. Padbidri.

Court. No. 4.

D. M. Khatao v/s. U. B. Narayan Rao, followed by

O. Sutton v/s. R. K. Sanghani.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA COURT.

Lt. Deshpande & M. M. Pandya v/s. B. M. Dalvie & B. Govind Rao, followed by

K. R. Gunjikar & G. H. Kanal v/s. K. M. Merchant & Partner.

The following matches are fixed for Saturday 26th January.

Mrs. Macdougall v/s. Mrs. H. E. Jones.

Mrs. Ridsdale v/s. Miss Talyarkhan.

Miss O. Stebbing v/s. Mrs. Petit.

Mrs. Stuart & Miss Burrows v/s. Mrs. Johnstone & Miss Coplestone.

H. P. Hughes-Hallet & Comndr. Maundrell v/s. D. P. Pathak & Udwadia.

G. C. Wilson v/s. Ramnath Chopra.

T. W. Brough v/s. M. G. Kamath.

M. Kamruddin v/s A. C. Pereira.

J. Roberts v/s. T. S. Mahadeo.

G. H. Kanal v/s. A. M. Pinto.

RETIRED CIVILIAN'S PUBLIC APOLOGY

PASSAGES TO BE REMOVED FROM BOOK

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Mr. G. T. Garratt, I.C.S. (Retired), author of "An Indian Commentary," has written to the press regretting the inclusion of passages capable of conveying reflections on Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration of the Punjab. He says that he has now learned that certain allegations with regard to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer were disproved in the course of the hearing of the O'Dwyer's libel action of 1924. Mr. Garratt has arranged the omission of these statements in the unissued copies of the book.

The "Morning Post" considers that the book contains other unfair and more dangerous matter.—Reuter.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMISSION

—:o:—

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

The Madras Public Services Commissions Bill has been gazetted and will be introduced at the ensuing session of the local legislature by the Revenue Member. Under the Government of India Act the Public Services Commission has been established for recruiting officers to all India Central Services and also to advise Government as regards the disposal of appeals and memorials from individual officers. It is considered necessary therefore to establish a Commission exercising similar functions in the Madras Presidency, the Secretary of State having made a rule authorising a legislature, subject to certain conditions and restrictions, to make laws in this behalf. The Bill follows the lines of Section 96 of the Government of India Act and the rules framed by the Secretary of State regarding the functions of Commission. Another Bill will be introduced by the Home Member amending the Madras City Police Act for suppressing bucket shops in the city on the lines suggested by the Committee recently appointed. The Bill is mo-

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 25, 1929.

Mr. Langford James told his fellow-members of the Calcutta European Association that he was in "cordial agreement with Mr. Gandhi" in regard to the necessity of clearing the atmosphere of suspicion.

* * *

Mr. Langford James did not stop at that. Said he: "That is possible only if all combine to tell the truth." How true.

* * *

But Mr. Langford James did not stop to practise it by telling the "truth" about the Europeans being in India. His effort at preaching was too exhausting. He, therefore, retired.

* * *

"Mexico City, Jan. 23.

In the course of the affrays during the election for the State Governorship at Hildalgo the casualties on one side alone amounted to 44 persons killed and 100 wounded."

* * * *

Too bad, too bad. Some civilised State must go there to establish law and order and train the "natives" in political methods.

* * * *

In no case must they be left to fight it out among themselves. Isn't there any nation to persuade itself that the administration of backward Mexico is a trust imposed on it by the God Almighty Himself? Of course there is or there ought to be.

* * * *

Reuter's telegram from Baghdad:—

"It is pointed out that the best course for the patriotic Iraqis is to put their house in order....."

* * * *

And then to let it on a 999 years' lease to Great Britain, the latter dictating the terms of the lease.

* * * *

He (brightly): "Never mind, what one doesn't know doesn't hurt.

She (sweetly): "Pretty lucky for you, isn't it?"

AFGHAN PRINCES IN JAIL ON HUNGER STRIKE

(Continued from page 7.)

the women-folk never appeared till Quetta was reached.

All meals were served in the compartments save for a few members of the staff, amongst them being Queen Souriya's brother, a smart young man fresh from Oxford, looking none the worse for the troublesome time just behind him. The ex-King, on the other hand, looked worried and depressed. Other members of the party, unaccustomed to long train journeys were suffering from headaches, for which remedies were sought on small way-side stations.

The ex-King later stopped the train in order to fetch a doctor who painted his throat before a large crowd of villagers. He would not, however, come out of the carriage and appeared to be resentful of the natural interest taken in him.

Only twice was the train held up by others, once before Lahore was reached and later to let the Karachi Mail pass. Otherwise the train had a clear line and made full use of the open track.

THEN AND NOW.

One or two members of the party have vivid memories of the last time they saw the Sukkur Barrage and Chaman Pass. This was on King Amanullah's triumphant entry into India on the occasion of his European visit. Their feelings can be imagined on returning up the long hill to the Court which has hauled down the flag.

It must be remembered that Inayatullah himself knows nothing of the state of affairs in Kandahar. The party is, in fact, in the dark regarding the fate awaiting them, though they hoped that the Kandahar supporters of the King were still loyal to the old regime and that safety of the road was still assured.

Soon after leaving Quetta motor cars were ordered for the journey up the Pass and it was evident that plans were being matured in the closely-screened special compartment. This did not prevent the on-lookers, however, from staring into the compartments to catch a glimpse of the small children caught in the Afghan chaos and taking part thus early in one of the most sensational coups d'etat in history. Often, too, the on-lookers caught glimpses of the unveiled Afghan women.

AN INTERVIEW.

As the journey went on the conferences increased in number in the ex-King's compartment. At the same time hints were given that the party was at last looking forward to return, though threatened with so much peril after a week's siege in Kabul by the rebel King.

One member of the party expressed what seemed to be the general opinion to me, though he did not wish to discuss the events of the past weeks. "We are Afghans," he said, "and must, therefore, return to our country in time of trouble. It would not be wise to discuss the future or the past, as we do not know what awaits us in Kandahar. We are confident, however, that our duty lies in front of us and in any event the British Government is pledged to send us back to Afghanistan, whatever our personal feelings in the matter."

INAYATULLAH'S GRATITUDE.

Inayatullah himself expressed gratitude in Peshawar for the work of the Air Force which rescued the party from a position of peril. At one point in the journey he purchased a huge pile of Indian reading matter from a book-stall and was anxious to secure copies of all newspapers.

He was dressed in a thick tweed Turkin

CORPORATION BUDGET AND DEVELOPMENT MUDDLE

—:o:—

MR. NARIMAN REPLIES TO MR. DALAL

COMMISSIONER'S UNCALLED FOR REMARKS

The debate on budget estimates for 1929-30 was resumed in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday. Mr. K. F. Nariman compared the Corporation Budget with that of the Provincial Budget and said the incidence of taxation was very high in both cases. The citizens did not get in return adequate amenities of life such as better sanitation and better public health. He urged the House not to be led away by the lower death rate as compared with Calcutta, Madras and other cities in India. He then compared the literary and longevity of Indians with America and principal countries of Europe and said while the average life of a Britisher was 52 that of an Indian was only 22 years. America spent Rs. 17 per head for education while India only annas two.

MR. NARIMAN REPLIES MR. DALAL.

He then criticised the development policy of the Corporation and said the name of Mr. Mackison, Municipal Chief Engineer, will be remembered in the same way in which the names of Lord Lloyd and Sir Lawless Hepper would be remembered in connection with the Bombay Development Department. He also asked the House as to what had happened to the piece of land near the Turf Club over which lacs of rupees were spent for the Development? The Turf Club had promised Rs. one lac to convert that piece of land for a public garden which was now used for playing golf by Mr. Mackison's friends and the members of the Willingdon Sports Club.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot then addressed the House.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim blamed the municipal officers for muddle in the drainage scheme instead of going through the Love Grove Scheme and requested the Commissioner to effect retrenchment instead of increasing taxation.

COMMISSIONER'S UNCALLED FOR REMARKS.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram replying to the criticisms regretted that the Commissioner should have made a disparaging statement against the Schools Committee especially as the dispute with the Government had gone to Court in regard to primary education. He thought the Commissioner had derived his inspiration from Mr. N. D. Mehta, the Deputy Commissioner and assured the House that the Schools Committee was in no way a prodigal a Committee as described in some quarters.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

"NEITHER PREACHER NOR POLITICIAN"

SIR K. V. REDDI ON HIS MISSION IN S. AFRICA

DURBAN, Jan. 24.

Sir K. V. Reddi, interviewed by Reuter regarding South African affairs said that it was not his intention to inaugurate any new policy or reforms. He added: "All that I shall seek to do is to build brick by brick on the foundation already laid by Hon. Mr. Sastri. I come not as preacher or politician but as one seeking to be friend. If I can do anything towards strengthening understanding between peoples here I shall feel that I have done my duty and served my people."—Reuter.

New Delhi.—Mr. Middleton, Sessions Judge, on Friday quashed the Judgment of the Lower Court and ordered retrial of the Finance Department Fraud case in which Sikandarlal Puri and Piper were charged under Section 324 I.P.C. (cheating). Piper was bound down on personal recognizance for Rs. 5,000 and Sikandarlal Puri

WHAT MAKES A GOOD SCHOOL

MASSED CONSCIOUSNESS V. INDIVIDUALISM

—:o:—

SIR HUGH STEPHENSON'S ADDRESS

PATNA, Jan. 23.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, Sir Hugh Stephenson, in the course of an address to the students of the Patna Collegiate School on the occasion of a prize distribution ceremony said, "I am not sure that in India we attach enough importance to school life. In High Schools we rather allow it to be overshadowed by our sense of the pervading influence of the University student". After emphasising the importance of various aspects of school life, Sir Hugh said, "In England, at least, it is always the school that is the link that binds us together, and I should like to see that more recognised in India, because I think there are good reasons for it. In the University, individualism has greater scope though the under-graduate is generally not as individualistic as he thinks he is, but in a good school the mass feeling is much more prevalent and has much more influence.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD SCHOOL

What is it that makes a good school? It must have good teachers, but they don't make the school. You have got to learn things in order to train your brains but that is only a part of education. What differentiates a good school is what is commonly called its "tone" and that is nothing more or less than the massed consciousness of the boys. It is the boys who make or mar a school. It is not merely a question of the observance of rules, as rules, or obedience to orders: It is a subconscious feeling of self-respect among the boys themselves. Certain things are recognised as what we call bad form, unworthy of the boys themselves or of their school, and this charystallises into tradition which it requires a great deal of misdirected audacity to break through.

TRADITIONS.

If this feeling of self-respect among the boys is on right lines, the tone of the school is good, and you will find in after life that you will never lose a feeling of pride in your school and its tone. It is easier to form these traditions in a boarding school because there is more corporate life there, but there is no reason why every school should not have them. Make most of your school life outside class rooms your debating societies, your games, music museum and above all your scout troop. That is where your tone will, for the most part, be acquired and displayed and remember that when I talk of self-respect I mean the true respect of yourselves and not the false inflated spirit of petty dignity which sometimes leads to those childish exhibitions of temper called school strikes."—A. P.

ANTI-INDIAN POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Continued from page 6

of their employment. This is the starting point of the Government to "get rid" of the Indians. There are several hundreds in the Transvaal who will be affected too. It is likely that the "jobs for pals" policy of the Government to render help to poor Whites

who would find very difficult to get other jobs here where there is a very very limited field for Indian Labour. It is said that the amendment will be put forward to help the Indians affected in the next session. But it is next to impossible to pass it in that session, as the election will be held in June and the session will be a very short one. The Government itself has dropped out a host of Bills to be moved in the session. Meanwhile these poor Indians who constitute the majority born and bred up here will be without work and a gloomy future will confront them in no long time.

SQUEEZING THEM OUT.

This move on the part of the Union Government conclusively proves its intention to get rid of Indians by hook or crook, by law or policy. It does not only constitute sheer breach of faith by the Minister, but violates the very principles of Indo-Union Agreement. I would appeal to the leaders and press in India to study the situation in South Africa and bring irresistible pressure on the Government of India to come to the help of South African Indians who will be otherwise kicked out of the country either through regulations referred to above, or through repatriation, unwisely encouraged and supported by the Indian Government or through segregation the signs of which are not now 'lacking' either in Natal or Transvaal inspite of the express understanding between the two Governments to leave segregation beyond the pale of practice in South Africa. Will India awake or still continue to have faith in the Agreement

PUT HOUSE IN ORDER

"BEST COURSE FOR PATRIOTIC IRAQUIS"

—:o:—

BRITISH PROMISE STILL HOLDS GOOD

BAGHDAD, Jan. 23.

Despite the efforts of the extreme section of the Nationalist press to instil bitterness and acrimony into the discussion of the Cabinet's resignation the Iraqi public are decidedly lethargic, while the Iraqi business community fdankly express the hope that any attempt to curtail British control too soon will fail.

Britain has given the Iraq Government the assurance that, whether agreement is reached or not on military and financial questions, the promise previously made to the effect that, provided the present rate of progress of Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval, Britain will support the candidature of Iraq for admission into the League of Nations in 1932 still holds good.

It is pointed out that the best course for the patriotic Iraqis is to put the house in order so that four years hence the satisfactory administration of the country will give Britain strong arguments to support Idaq's candidature for admission into the League. It must be remembered that once Iraq is admitted all existing treaties and agreements with Britain will automatically come to an end under the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of 1926—Reuter.

AFGHAN SITUATION

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in People's Jinah Hall, in connection with the All-India Demonstrations over the recent developments in Afghanistan, when Mr. K. F. Nairman will preside. Among the speakers will be Mr. Jamnadas Hehta, Mr. A. S. Vali, Barrister-at-law and Mr. K. S. Sitaram.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 23rd instant:—

Considerable state bull realising. Trade supported market Shortage of contracts.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 23rd instant:—

March highest 20.10 (2-59 p.m.) lowest 19.89 (11-43 a.m.)

Market declined on publication of Ginning Report, but later improved on trade buying absorbing long liquidation.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 23rd instant:—

Market declined on Census Report being larger than expected from private estimates. Think fluctuations likely to continue small until more definite trend of trade is shown.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee, in their report dated 24th instant state as under:—

The Penultimate Ginning Report:—13,892,000 bales ginned upto the 15th January (against 13,148,000 bales in the previous Report of the 20th December).

The Ginning figures work out at 96.6 per cent. of the final Government crop estimate of 14,373,000 bales against 12,502,000 bales to this date last year which was 97.8 per cent. of the final Ginnings 12,778,000 bales. We give below for comparison the figures of ginnings issued at this time, their percentage and the final yield of the last 5 years:—

	Ginning	Percentage	Final yield
1928	13,892,000	96.6	?
1927	12,502,000	97.8	12,778,000
1926	16,617,000	93.9	17,688,000
1925	15,488,000	96.2	16,104,000
1924	13,308,000	97.6	13,631,000
1923	9,946,000	97.9	10,159,000

Hontz:—"Ginning above expectations inducing considerable selling but market shows resistance on declines, advise buying on all breaks."

Grunning:—"Ginning report considered colourless. Market without any special feature. Lancashire yarn is likely to improve. Good reports respecting Chinese textile market."

Munds and Winslow:—"Ginning report confirms Government estimate. Technical position improved considerably on account of heavy liquidation."

Reuter:—"Market was depressed by bearish 'Census Report.' Prices first declined on general selling, but advanced later on Trade buying."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

21st January, 1929:—

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod:—

"Futures trading is now permitted until February 1931 that is twenty-five months in all."

23rd January, 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springmann and Co.:

"Ginners heavier than were expected. We still favour the bull side."

Messrs. Reiss Bros:—

Ginners 13,892,000 bales above expectations, would buy weak markets only."

The following telegram has been received by Mr. G. H. Hurtzel from his New York office, Messrs. A. Norden & Co., dated 23/1/29.

"Spot interests good buyers.

"Think market well liquidated and tendency higher."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 23.

March	20.08—.08
May	20.10—.05
July	19.75—.64
October	19.50+.02
December	19.37—.91
Middling Spot	20.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 23.

March	19.44—.12
May	19.46—.10
Middling Spot	19.20—.69

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 23.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	19.96
May	19.97
July	19.58

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	19.89
May	19.88
July	19.52

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

March	19.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool Jan. 23.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

Scinde Fully Good	7.35
Scinde Fine	7.60
Scinde Superfine	7.85
Bengal Good	7.10
Bengal Fully Good	7.35
Bengal Fine	7.60
Oomra Good	7.70
Oomra Fully Good	8.00
Oomra Fine	8.30
Broach Fully Good	8.80
Broach Fine	9.05
Broach Superfine	9.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Jan. 23.

January	18.48—.19
February	18.48—.10
March	18.73—.10
April	18.73—.10
May	18.90—.09
June	18.87—.09
July	19.00—.07
August	19.00—.07
September	18.97—.07
October	18.92—.07
November	18.81—.09
December	18.81—.09
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	19.15+.05

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 28/4-1/2 Feb.-Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 28/4-1/2 May.-Aug. Delivery. Buyers

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 23.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot. 18-3/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 23.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 64 lb. Cargoes. 44/3 Jan. S'ment. U. K. Paid.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 44/1 1/2 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian. Parcels, 47/3 Afloat. Paid.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Parcels, No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

July/Sept., per cwt.	12/4-1/2
Oct/Dec., per cwt.	12/6
C. & F. Bombay.	"
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/5-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/6-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 23. Opening	Closing.
January	10.30	10.21—.12
February		10.21—.12
March	10.36	10.27—.12
April		10.28—.12
May	10.42	10.33—.11
June		10.29—.11
July	10.39	10.30—.11
August		10.23—.10
September		10.16—.09
October	10.17	10.10—.08
November		10.06—.08
December		10.06—.08
January		10.02—.09
Middling Spot		10.51—.04

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 23.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£22-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£147-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£91-1/4
Conversion Loan	£80-1/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£101-5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-5/8
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan £71-1/2.	
Consols	£56-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£95-1/2

LONDON METALS.

New York, Jan. 23.

Demand Bills	484.62

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 23.

Silver:—Market is dull

Spot	26-1/16
Forward	26-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 23.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4.11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 23.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-13/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Fine[illegible] lb.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

The local market opened quiet at Rs. 358/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 357/8 on scattered long liquidation. Prices rallied from this level on increased enquiry and were quoted at Rs. 358/2 prior to the receipt of Liverpool opening cables. Liverpool was due to open 6 points higher but opened at a rise of 7 points Rates at 4. p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	358
Oomra D./J.	316
Oomra March	320
Bengal D./J.	272
Bengal March	277

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

The forward market opened quiet at Rs. 357/12 for Broach A/M. and declined to Rs. 357/4 on general selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	357/4
Oomra D/J.	315/8
Oomra March	319/8
Bengal D/J.	271/8
Bengal March	275/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

January	268.00+3.00
+April	241.00—0.60
July	235.90

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Bengal	272 D/J.
Bengal	276 March
Broach	358 A/M.
Oomra	317 D/J.
Oomra	319 March

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	286	281	273	266
Sindh	288	283	275	268
Punjab	283	278	270	263
Rajputana	286	281	273	266
Oomra No. 3	329	324	318	305
C. P. No. 1	349	344	338	328
C. P. No. 2	339	334	328	318
Khandesh			296	286

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

100 Japan T & Co. Sailu 293
200 Do. C P No. 2 314
100 Vashanji Mavji Chalisgaon 262
100 Currimbhai Mill Pandharpur 304
100 L K Vashanji Shegaon 300
100 Nissoo & Co. Shegaon 305
200 Ralli Bros. Jajgaon 295
100 Do. Gujrat 318
100 Do. Pandharpur 300
100 E Spinner & Co. Khamgaon 310
100 Do. Veraval 275
100 E D Sassoon Mill Limbadi 318
200 Toyomankwa Panchpad 323
200 Elphinstone Mill Upland 355
200 Bombay Dyeing Mill Cambodia 433
500 Do. Do. 440
200 Do. Do. 435
200 Do. Do. 400
100 Do. Do. 395

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

The Market has ruled steady to-day and prices are unchanged round about yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Querrimba Rs. 8/5 per cwt FBH.
Shipment December Rs. 8/5 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/7-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Feb/March Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/6 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/5 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/7 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Feb/March Rs. 8/9-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March/April Rs. 8/10-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Tone.—Steady.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24-1-29.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.946 inchs (.039 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.022.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.5.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours, 85.8 degrees (3.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.7 degrees (1.2 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 111 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 16 miles per hour.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 24.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 124-3/4
Banks Buying 60 days 121-3/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/16 24th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 7/16 23rd inst.
London/Paris 124.10 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21-1/2 23rd inst.
London/Italy 92.70 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £4.4.11-1/2 23rd inst. £4.4.11-3/8 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 26 1/16 23rd inst. 26-1/8 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 26 3/16 22nd inst. 26-1/4 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 13/16 23rd inst. 57 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 4 5/16 p.c. 23rd inst. 4 5/16 p.c. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4 13/32 p.c. 23rd inst. 4 7/16 p.c. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-3/4 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5 p.c. 12 mos 4-1 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ltd.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

London Ready 26/1
London Forward 26/3
America Cent 56/14
China Op. 2/7/, Clo 2/2
Ready 58/12
Poush Op. 58/14, Hi. 59/, Lo. 59/12, 6 p m. 58/12
Tejimundi -3/
Magh Op. 59/, Hi. 59/2, Lo. 58/14. 6 p.m. 58/14
Tejimundi -/12/

GOLD.

Ready 21/10/6
Poush 21/8/6
Magh 21/7
National City 21/11/
N. Manordass 21/10/6
N. Motilal 21/10/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

	Cwts.
Wheat	96,606
Linseed	2,817
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	490
Gingellyseeds	2,365
Groundnuts	63,684
Castorseed	2,084
Rice	9,990
Myrabollams	4,590
Cottonseed	17,606
Gram	675
Joowar	2,090
Maize	11
Barley	28
Bajree	2,597
Coal	5,669 tons.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London Jan. 25.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39 7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09 7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.67
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.09
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9:7:6 Jan Feb. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £17:17:6 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £18:6.3 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Mull and Con't Paid.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 23

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:7:6 Jan. Feb. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:7:6 Apl. May. S'ment. Nominal

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton £15:16:3 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:12:6 Jan. Feb. S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 24

Linseed May 10 11 6

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Quiet But Steady

MISCELLANEOUS IRREGULAR

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Cotton Mill shares showed no change of note except some transfer business. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits. There was some liquidation in Tata Iron shares by weak holders. Tata Hydros were steady with a small business. Banks, Railways and Cement shares were quiet with no demand. Minings were a shade better.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Bombay Dyeing 862, 61, 62
Century 397, 98-2, 97, 98
Colaba 148/2
Crescent 136
Fazul 772, 73, 71, 73
Indore 394-6, 93-2
Madhowji 54-6
Nagpur 562, 1-14, 2
New Great 235, 33, 34-6
Pearl 496, 97, 96
Simplex 76-14, 76, 76-14
Swadeshi 453, 53
Burma 846-14, 47, 45, 46
Hydro 11-10, 9, 11, 10, 11
Tram 153
Deff. 286, 85-10, 86, 87
Ord. 79-14, 12, 14, 10, 14
Bundi 21-2
Indian 352, 51, 50
Katni Ord. 242, 41
Alcock 345, 43

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 355
Apollo 50 nil, 5
Asur Veerjee (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 65
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 170
Bombay Dyeing (200) 20f 862/8
Bombay Industrial (25) nil 2/1
Bradbury (250) nil 165
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 398/12
Central India 100 15f 502/8
Ceylon 100 nil 25
Colaba Land and Mill 100 6i 148/2
Coorla 100 7f 162/8
Crescent 100 5f 136/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 540
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0/10/
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8f 212/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 92/8
Elphinstone 100 nil 7/8
Fazulbhoy 250 25f 773/12
Finlay 100 10y 112/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 250
Gokak 100 2/8 1 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hisdustan 1,000 100y 1760
Inditn Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 232/8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1335
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 394/6
Jameshed 250 nil 27/8
Jam Ranjit Singhji 1,000 100 y 1900
Kastorchand 50 nil 10/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2,440
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13/9/6y 207/8
Lakshmi Cotton 250 75i 1480
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 54/6
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/1
Minerva 80 nil 75
Morarji Goculdas 10,000 nil 1200
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5+2f 170
New City of Bombay 100 nil 110
New Great Eastern 200 10y 234/6
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 10f 496/4
Phoneix 100 20y 355
Premier 10 nil 6/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/14
Sassoon and Alliance Silk. 50 5/8y 70
Sholapur 1,000 120f 5550
Simplex 250 nil 76/14
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 12
Swadeshi 100 10f 452/8
Swan 100 10y 115
Tata Mills 25 nil 52/8
Vishnu Cotton 500 40i 2350
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2/8f 102/4
Baroda 50 3f 79
Central 25 0/8/0f 22/6
Eastern £5 4sb 90/8
Imperial 500 40f x.d. 1430
Imperial Contributory 125 10f x.d 351/4
Union 5 /4/ 3/11/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0i 21/2
Central India Mining 10 11/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 110
Indian Cement 200 nil 350
Katni Cement 40 Defd. 37-9-3/y 860
Katni Cement Ordy. 100 10 238/12
Punjab Cement 100 nil 14/6
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6y 24/12
United Cement 100 6y 93/12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 907/8
Amritsar Pattis 100 3/10/6f 130
Central Provinces 100 2/11/6f 101
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 101
Gujarat 100 2/4/3i 91
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 93
Larkhana 100 1i 90
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 75
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6 f 100
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 89
Sara Sirsiguni 100 2/6/9f 92

Tapti Valley 18/2i 692/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 88

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 136
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 20y 565
Bombay Tramways Ordy. 50 2/8i 153/12
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1111/4
Tata Power O 1,000 nil 492/8
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 140
Poona Electricity 100 7y 132/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8 y 217/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 875
New Mofusil 400 30y 502/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/8
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of India Life 400 30/52 2060
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy 15 nil 11
New Idia Assurance 15 4y 22/14
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Yulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 10/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 313/12
Attock Oil £1 nil 23
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 470x
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 238/12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32/8
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 30f 846/4
Do. Contributory 50 12f 300
British Burma Petroleum 8s. 0/4/0y 5/1
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1* 12/4
Jost Engineering 50 5+12/8 192/8
Kemp 200 15 196/4
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 20 225
Port Canning 1,000 45 630
Scindia Steam 15/8/y 13/3
Tata Construction 30 4y 57/8
Tata Iron (ordinary) 75 1y 79/14
Tata Iron (deferred) 30 nil 287/8
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Appollo Mills B. 7/8 sF. T.) 100
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; £103
Andhra Valley 7-1/2 p.c. £103

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 25.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-3/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/14

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/10

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945. 55 Rs. 104/8

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 **Rs. 83**

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12

Forward Rates 1st Feb. sett:
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/3/6
1945/55 Rs. 104/8/0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Tone of Silver.—Dull. India bought. China sold. America offered after xmg Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4 7/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. F. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 23-1-29	7542000	6565000
,, Yesterday do.	23000	26000
Exports to date do.	5419000	4501000
Stock at Ports 18-1-29	2255000	2380000
,, Interior Towns do.	1161000	1221000
,, Liverpool 18-1-29	1008000	811000
Visible Supply 18-1-29	500[illegible]	[illegible]

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"SECURING COUNTRY'S FREEDOM

MR. R. R. MUNSHI'S SCHEME FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM

Mr. Ram Rai Munshi, Secretary of the Peasants and Farmers' Federation, Ahmedabad, has submitted to the Viceroy, the Secretary of State, the Simon Commission and Members of Parliament and of the Legislative Assembly a scheme for a constitution for India which he has embodied in a draft bill.

In the course of a covering letter Mr. Ram Rai Munshi states that his aim is a thorough and complete revision of the constitution which will secure India's freedom and British Imperial interest in harmony, pointing out that it is necessary for statesmanship to find a compromise between Indian national interests and British Imperial policy. Mr. Ram Rai gives the basic principles of his draft bill to amend the Government of India Act of 1919 as follows:—The Sovereignty of the British Crown in India shall be permanent; the transference by the Parliament of Great Britain of its sovereign powers to the Indian Legislature or Parliament of Federal Commonwealth of all India (States and Provinces); the political, economic and military relations of India and Great Britain to be determined by an Indo-British Covenant or Treaty of Alliance. These three points Mr. Ram Rai enunciates as the cardinal principles for ultimate adjustment of British, Indian national and Imperial policy.

OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

He submits the following definite programme and policy to accomplish the purposes outlined in the three fundamental principles:—A definite period of twenty years for preparation on both sides for successfully achieving this purpose; quasi-sovereign power of the Indian Legislature, concurrent with the British Parliament; non interference by the Secretary of State in all matters, legislative, administrative and financial and complete responsible government in domestic matters with the retention by the Secretary of State of reserve powers only for watching and safeguarding British and Empire interests during the preparatory period: complete fiscal freedom for India; fifty per cent. of officers in army and navy and air force of India to be Indians; complete Indianisation of all civil services; full Provincial autonomy; universal mass education and abolition of illiteracy and widespread education of Indians in arts, crafts, industry, science, commerce and war training of subordinates services for nation-building purposes; complete independence of the Judiciary; self-determination of the final constitution of India by the representative of all India alone inclusive of Provinces and States; and the Indian constitution to be representative with a responsible and responsive Executive at all times. These three aims and principles of policy and the twelve consequent measures of reform for the purpose of effecting this policy are the basis of the constitutional changes which are proposed and formulated into a Draft Bill by amendment as concrete measure of immediate constitutional reform.

NOTHING SHORT OF COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Ram Rai states that nothing short of complete sovereignty on a par with the British Dominions will satisfy India and that twenty years is a reasonable maximum period for the country to attain this end. He points out that his Bill secures, among other things, the replacing of the Secretary of State by (a) Secretary of State in Council, (b) by the Governor-General in Council and (c) by His Majesty in Council; a two-thirds Indian majority in the India Council represeting Indian interests; national education by an independent Council of Education, in charge of removing illiteracy, and imparting education in every branch, intellectual, technical and defence; complete control of the Civil Services through an independent Public Services Commission under the Governor-General-in-Council and Indian Legislatures; a component but independent place to the States in Indian polity and to the Princes their status rights and treaties and provides for joint consultative action in all Indian decisions; adequate and equitable electorate representation to all major communities and interests with separate Mahomedan electorates; and frontier Muslim Provinces in Sind, Baluchistan and the North West Frontier.

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SCOTTISH CUP MATCHES

DRAW FOR SECOND ROUND

LONDON Jan. 23.

In a replayed Scottish Cup matches, East Sterling beat Alloa by two goals to one and Kings Park lost to Dundee by five goals to one.

DRAW FOR SECOND ROUND.

Following is draw for second round for Scottish Cup, matches in which will be played on 2nd February:

Third Lanark versus St. Mirren.
Rangers versus Partick.
Murray Field versus Arbroath.
Aberdean versus Queens Park.
Clyde versus Hamilton.
Bathgate versus Beith or Raith.
Albion Rovers versus Dunkeld or Clackmannan.
Kilmarnock versus Boness.
Breadalbane or Brechin City versus Dundee.
Celtic versus East Sterling.
Cowdenbeath versus Airdrieonians.
Fraserburgh versus Dumbarton.
Queen of South or Inverness Caledonians versus Falkirk.
Stenhousemuir versus Dundee United.
Ayr versus Armadale.
St. Johnstone versus Motherwell.—Reuter.

FORD PETROL TANK

REVOLUTIONARY FEATURE OF NEW MODEL

The petrol tank is one of the really revolutionary features of the new Model "A" Ford Car and is a striking example of the quality of materials and workmanship in this latest product of one of the most remarkable industrial organisations the world has ever seen.

The tank is made of terne plate, which is sheet steel coated with tin to prevent rust and corrosion. The steel sheets from which the tank is made are from .049 of an inch to .051 of an inch thick. It is so strong and tough that it cannot be cut with tinner's snipe.

The two halves of the tank are first pressed out into shape in huge metal presses and these two halves then go to the assembly line which leads to the welding machines. The opening for the petrol inlet is stamped out of the upper or cowl section and the filler flange for the cap is rolled into the opening. Steering column bracket is riveted on the outside at the bottom of the lower portion of the tank and these rivets are all treated with tin plate to prevent corrosion. An ignition cable support is also welded to this lower section and baffle plates are soldered inside to prevent the splashing of gasoline when the car is in use. Then the two tank halves go into a soda bath where they are thoroughly cleaned.

The welding of the two halves takes just four minutes and is the first instance on record in which terne plate has been successfully welded. The process by which these two shaped pieces of plated steel are made into one solid hollow piece is known as seam welding. It is somewhat similar to the chain stitching method of a sewing machine in sewing cloth. The weld seam around the tank is 120 inches long. This welding job is done completely on one machine. The two edges to be welded being rolled between two electric contact rollers which fuse the two pieces of metal and make them one.

Immediately after the tank is welded it is placed in a testing machine where 15 pounds of air is forced into it. It is then sealed and submerged in a water tank and a careful examination is made to detect any air bubbles which would indicate a leak. After being dried thoroughly the tanks are tested to 90 pounds. Five to ten pounds would burst an ordinary tank.

During the experimental stages, several of these tanks were blown up by air pressure until they looked like balloons, but the welded seams held perfectly against the terrific pressure.

When finished, the tank is mounted in the car to form the cowl, and it is separated from the engine by a solid steel dash.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

The following is a survey of the health of Bombay during the 3rd week of 1929, ending 19th January.

The total mortality 519 was 26 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.8. These figures compare favourably with those for the 3rd week of 1928 when the mortality was 527 and death rate 21.1 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-28, when the average mortality was 636 and the death rate 25.9.

Out of the total deaths 119 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera caused 1 attack (imported) during the week.

Small-pox caused 34 attacks (including 1 imported) and 13 deaths.

Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 468 as against 472 for the 3rd week of 1928 and 433 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928).

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FORTHCOMING ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

NOTICES OF FURTHER QUESTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

Notices of further questions and resolutions for the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly have been received at the Secretary's office during the last few days. Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, who is now in Delhi, has touched some of the latest topics by his questions relating to the Hilton-Young Report on East Africa and by enquiring whether any correspondence had taken place with the Bihar Government regarding the grant of leave to the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, and the appointment of his temporary successor. He also proposes to ask for an estimate of the expenditure which may fall on the Indian revenue on account of the Viceroy's visit to England. Mr. S. Haji proposes to enquire why Government allowed two Rockfeller Fellowships to lapse in the year 1925 and did not consider the applications of qualified Indian medical men.

Mr. Sarishchandra Datta proposes to raise a big issue by a resolution urging the appointment of a committee to prepare a scheme for the purchase by the State of the existing steamer companies carrying passenger traffic over inland waterways with a view to working them as part of the Indian State Railway system.

POSITION OF INDIAN IN CEYLON.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar raises a question of considerable moment by asking whether Government had received any report from their Agent in Ceylon regarding the position of Indian in Ceylon, whether the Government of India was in correspondence with the Ceylon Government and the Colonial Office against the disabilities sought to be imposed on Indians in Ceylon and what action they proposed to take to protect the status and rights of Indians in Ceylon. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar will also enquire as to the steps taken by the Madras and Mysore Governments to set up a new Arbitration Enquiry over the waters of the Cauvery, the terms of reference and the personnel of the Arbitration Board. He wishes to know under what law or treaty this has been agreed upon and whether the landholders and agriculturists primarily affected, will have an opportunity of tendering evidence before the Arbitration Board in respect of their rights. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar will also ask Government to indicate whether they intend to undertake legislation regarding the constitution of a Public Services Commission for India and its functions.

SUBORDINATE RAILWAY SERVICE.

Pundit Hirdayanath Kunzru would draw attention to the fact that the posts of Agent of the E B Railway and of the Secretary to the Railway Board were likely to fall vacant in the near future and he will ask whether Government intended to appoint qualified Indians to the said posts. Pundit Kunzru will also draw attention to the resolutions passed by the Railwaymen's Federation in December last protesting against the instructions issued by the Agent of the E. B. Railway for the recruitment of Anglo-Indians to the subordinate railway service on more favourable terms, even to those possessing lower qualifications, than those applicable to or insisted upon in the case of Indians, and if this allegation was correct, enquire what action Government proposed to take in the matter.

POSITION OF LABOURERS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi proposes to address a series of enquiries on the position of labourers. He will particularly pursue the matters raised previously enquiring what steps Government were taking on the subject of labour exchanges, sickness insurance and the appointment of Indian representatives at Geneva. Mr. K. C. Neogy proposes to raise a controversial issue by a resolution urging the amendment of the Indian Bar Councils Act for excluding the Calcutta High Court from its operation.—A. P.

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CURRENCY OFFICE AT LAHORE

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE SANCTIONS PROPOSAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has sanctioned the appointment of a Special Officer under the Central Board of Revenue to inquire into the arrangements necessary for checking inter-provincial smuggling of dangerous drugs. The object is to set up a Central Intelligence Bureau under the Board of Revenue and it is to ascertain the required staff, etc. that a Special Officer is being appointed for one year.

The Committee is reported have approved of proposals for an additional establishment required for the income tax department in Madras Bengal, Burma and Bombay, as also the re-organisation of the appraising establishments in Calcutta and Bombay Custom Houses.

The Committee also approved of a proposal to convert into a permanent organisation the Commercial Audit Branch of the Indian Audit Department which has been in existence for four years and whose work has been considerably augmented.

RECLAMATION OF AREAS IN ANDAMANS

A number of proposals connected with the reclamation of several areas in the Andaman Islands are understood to have been placed before the Finance Committee, including dredging operations, costing nearly fifteen lakhs After considerable discussion the Committee is said to have demanded a full statement regarding the present financial position and future economic prospects of the islands.

One lakh of rupees has been provided in the next year's budget for building a Currency Office at Lahore. A provision of six lakhs in the Budget of 1930/31 for the same purpose has also been approved by the Committee. —A. P.

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME

FRENCH GOVT'S ATTITUDE

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Speaking at a dinner in the Commons last night to discuss the Channel Tunnel Scheme M. A. J. de Fleuriau, French Ambassador, stated that he had been authorised to say that the French Government would be ready when the British Government was ready to take the matter in hand and to make the necessary agreement or arrangement. —Reuter.

AMANULLAH AND THE URDU PRESS

SYMPATHY WITH HIS STRUGGLE AGAINST MULLAH RULE

—:o:—

"Hamdam" of Lucknow writes:—

"Before Ghazi Amanullah's accession to the throne nobody knew whether Afghanistan was any kingdom; but it was mainly the result of his owo efforts that Afghanistan came to be regarded as one of the powers of the world. The importance of King Amanullah's abdication cannot be gauged just at present. Its consequences cannot be confined to Afghanistan alone. It will affect the international politics. Afghanistan was a buffer state between Russia and England. A conuict is bound to occur between the communism of Russia and the Kaiserism of Britain. If Afghanistan returns to the pre-Amanullah days, then the domination of either Russia or Britain is sure to take place there. The increase in the influence of either of these powers can be the cause of a war between the two. If the country of 'Afghanistan remains without a strong ruler, a period of two or three years will be enough to cause an all-world conflict.. Ghazi Amanullah has abdicated, but history will record that he was full of adventure, patriotism, progrssiveness and mercy. Long live Amanullah."

"Bande Matram" of Lahore observes:—

"King Amanullah did his best to bring about the intellictual, social economse and industrial progress of the country. He not only won freedom for Afghanistan but elevated her position to a degree which could not be attained by her during centuries. It is a pity that he acted hastily in introducing his reforms. In a country where the Mullahs occupy a predominant position, reforms should have been only gradually introduced. There is no doubt that the exit of King Amanullah will stop Afghanistan's progress, & this fact is bound to influence the whole of Asia. Men of such calibre are not born in large numbers in Asia It is a pity for the Afghans that a true friend of his subjects like King Amanullah was compelled to abdicate. If he could have remained as King for another 10 years, 'Afghanistan would have been completely changed and she would have become another Japan. The reforms introduced by him, are a mere pretext to oust him of the country. Who could believe that a robber like Bachcha Saqu would rise to such a high position & that Amanullah's throne would bebcome shaky. In any case every well-wisher of Asia would feel sorry at the abdication of 'Amanullah, for thereby the future of Asia has been darkened."

"Inqilab" of Lahore writes:—

"At the time of giving the news of the abdication of King Amanullah our heart is full of anguish & our mind is full of anxious thoughts. To-day we are conveying the sad news of the fall of a man of whose courage, steadfastness, patriotism and sacrifice the whole world of Islam is proud. The abdication of Ghazi Amanullah from the throne of Afghanistan is the message of misfortune for the Afghan nation and an irreparable loss to the entire Islamic world"

"Ittehad" of Bombay writes:—

"The only fault of Ghazi Amanullah was that he made his unknown home-land worthy of respect in the eyes of the world & that he tried to make his uncivilised nation a cultured and civilised one. The whole civilised world is to-day sorry at the happenings in Afghanistan. Would the uncultured Mullahs realise the extent of harm done to Islam in general & Afghanistan in particular! To-day Amanullah must be actually saying: "O. Lord guide my people in th right direction for they know not." Whatever changes Amanullah may pass through, it is certain that he has laid the foundation of a glorious future for his country through the sheer force of his undaunted courage. Th's victorious demonstration of the Afghan Maulvis is merely ephetral, for the movement started by King Amanullah is bound to prosper in the end. But the happenings of to-day raise a question as to how to bring the dangerous force of ignorance and conservatism under control If the Musalmans fail to settle this question satisfactorily, then the stainless figure of Islam will, thanks to the Maulvis, assume a very ugly appearence. It is urged that the Turks are going out of the fold of Islam. On the contrary, we should say that the Maulvis had pushed them to a line whence begins the frontier of infidelity. The Musalmans of Persia and India to say nothing of the Turks will all give up Islam, since these Maulvis are presenting it to the world as something loathsome. The Islam of these Maulvis is opposed to every progress; it is dead against freedom & culture; narrow-mindedness & intoleration are its chief features. The only way to attain salvation is through filling their bellies, kissing their hands and allowing them to continue indulging in their priestly ways. These Maulvis never look inwards. In fact one Amanullah Khan is needed in evrey country. Time has come when efforts should be made to save the masses from their clutches of innovations and to present to the world the true teachings of Islam & its wonderful toleration. If we are not going to learn a lesson of this type from the fall of 'Amanullah, his whole sacrifice will go in vain. He has undoubtedly lost his Kingdom but a new chapter of investigation is opened for the entire world of Islam as a result of which the Musalmans will not help studying the actions of the Maulvis in a critical manner. And criticism & investigation will prove the knell of death for the Maulvis. If the future of the Mussalmans remains dark, then its responsibility will fall on such Musalmans as still cling to the Musalmans or on those learned men in Islam who do not save the nation from the grip of the Maulvis do not guard the ignorant sheep against the savages of these wolves."

THE EASTERN TRAGEDY

—:o:—

A CALL TO MUSLIMS TO AWAKE

Dr. Syed Mohamud wires from Gorakhpur:—

It is really surprising and painful to see the indifference and inactivities of the Central Khilafat Committee's leaders, at this juncture, when the neighbouring Islamic kingdom of Afghanistan is in need of all such moral and material support which the Mussalmans of India can give. King Amanullah may have been a little hasty in introducing some of his reforms, but who could deny his ardent patriotism and love of Islam? If the affairs in Afghanistan are allowed to drift, the kingdom may disappear as a political power.

Those who have followed foreign politics during last few years may realize the importance of the present happenings in Afghanistan. Many close observers of foreign politics expected some such events since Amanullah's return from Europe. One who runs may read the far reaching effects of the present events. Has the Khailafat Committee abdicateed its position Is it too preoccupied with the opposition to the Nehru Report to take any notice of Afghanistan. Are some paltry advantages which it seeks under the Nehru Report of more importance to Muslim India than the maintenance of the kingdom of Afghanistan? If the Committee is still alive to its responsiblities then let it meet at once at Delhi and hold a joint conference with Jamiat ul-Ulema to consider the position in Afghanistan. Another chance is offered to those champions of Muslim riyhts in India who once failed in Turkey's dine distress to prove their love of Islam. Another Islamic country is passing away. Let them show they do not only want a few more offices or a few more seats in Councils for themselves, but they have the real good of Islam at heart.

Let Sir Mohamed Shafi, the newly-elected President of the Punjab Khilafat Committee give us a lead in solving the mystery as to how Bacha-i-Sakoo was able to organize and maintain, as reported, a fully equipped force of 15,000 strong. Our Hindu fellow-countrymen will, I am sure, realize that the disappearance of Amanullah cannot be regarded as a matter of no concern to India, and will boldly come forward as usual to give whatever moral support they could.

RAJAH SAHEB OF MUNAGALA

BOMBAY ANDHRAS ACCORD WELCOME

The Bombay Andhra Association took advantage of the presence of Sree Rajah Nayani Venkata Ranga Rao Bahadur Garu, Rajah Saheb of Munagala, and accorded him a hearty welcome on his return from England after a successful appeal in the Privy Council. At a gathering held in the Rajah Saheb's honour at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Wednesday evening, Mr. Narayan Rajanna presiding, an address was presented to the distinguished guest. In the course of the address the members of the Andhra Association observe:—

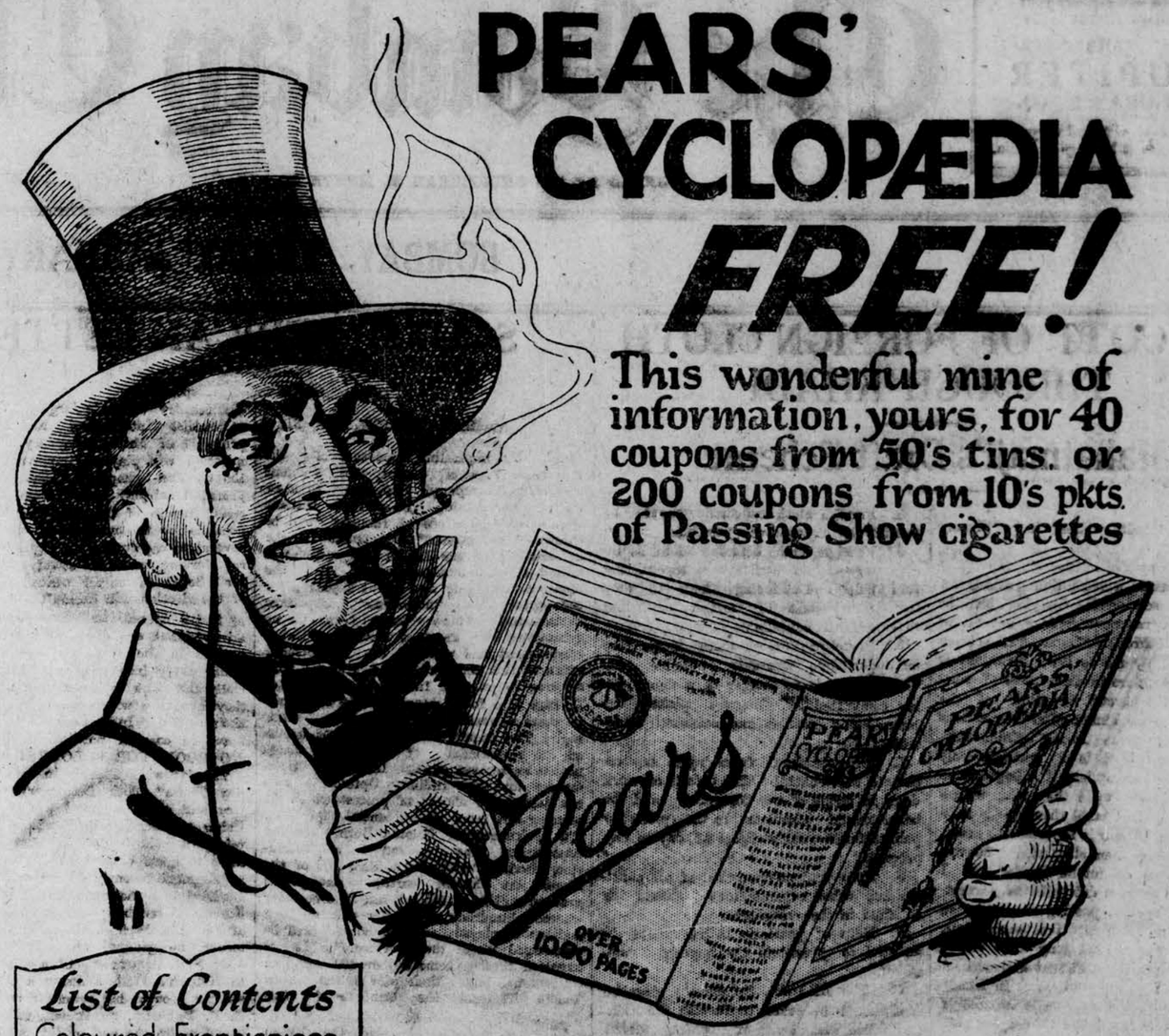
Ever since the year 1900, when you commenced to handle matters personally, the happiness which the people enjoyed, the high place which the Telugu literature attained by your individual contribution, the material advance that attended your forward policy and work, are, if we may be permitted to say so without any fear of exaggeration, unsurpassed by any at any time. But as ill luck would have it, the poisonous plant of litigation that took root in the year 1895 in your estate, had in spite of your successes in the year 1904 and 1914 to chop its branches off, asserted itself, and turned out ultimately to be one of the most notorious of litigations in the world by its discreditable delay. It had really clonde the hearts of all sons of Andhra with sorrow and dismay. But subjected as you were, to the worst of mental agonies during all the anxious years this litigation west on, you never swerved even by a tittle from your path of public duty which you followed with illimitable patience and unflinching courage, leading as you did numerous movements for the advancement of social, literary, humanitarian and artistic ideals. We are led to wonder, how much more would have been your contribution in all these branches, had you been left free to yourself from that lead-weight of discreditable delay in the litigation which ended at long last to the universal relief of all.

"Welcomes you once more into our midst, we conclude with the ferrent prayer to the Almighty, that the mighty mission you have undertaken, to improve and develop Weaving and Dyeing, Research in the field of history, Elementary education, may receive all the more encouragement at your hands.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, January 23.

The next session of the Bengal Legislative Council which commences on February 4, will discuss a large number of official and non-official resolutions touching on economic, educational, legislative and other subjects and continue with the usual breaks until the Budget is passed. It is not yet known whether His Excellency the Governor will address the Council on the opening day.—A. P.



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BOMBAY, FRIDAY JANUARY 25 1929

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH THROUGH KHADI

—:o:—

Mahatmaji's Draft Scheme

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The Working Committee of the Congress has passed a resolution asking me to frame a scheme for carrying out the Congress programme rtgarding boycott of foreign cloth through Khadi. The scheme as submitted by me to the Secretary is published elsewhere in this issue. I commend it to the careful attention of the reader and invite him to offer suggestions for its improvement. In my opinion boycott of foreign cloth is a comparatively easy thing to accomplish, if Congressmen would concentrate upon the effort with a will. In order to enable them to do so a living faith in Khadi is an absolute necessity. If Congressmen still need conversion the scheme cannot be carried out. I warned the Congress delegates as earnestly as I could against passing the resolution if they had no faith in the programme. Notwithstanding the warning they passed the resolution without dissent and without protest. That presupposes faith in Khadi. If they have it, the scheme is capable of being worked. Let it be thoroughly understood that it is not possible to accomplish the boycott through any other means Let no one worry about the place of the indigenous mill cloth in the boycott. This cloth has taken care of itself and will take care of itself. What we need to do is to clothe with Khadi those whom we reach. If we speak with two voices, we shall fail in carrying out the boycott. We shall succeed only in inflating the prices of indigenous mill cloth and in tempting unscrupulous mill-owners to commit frauds upon a gullible public.

Finally I draw the attention of all concerned to my note at the foot of the scheme. No progress in the prosecution of the Congress programme is possible unless the Congress house is put in order and becomes the living structure it was in 1921.

SCHEME FOR BOYCOTT.

Congress organisations should call all volunteers to go from door to door in every town and village having a Congress Committee and collect foreign cloth in the possession of the householders and deliver or receive orders for Khadi required by such householders.

2. All Khadi should bear the stamp of the All-India Spinners' Association and prices should be distinctly marked on them.

3. Voluntary preachers should be called for to popularise the use of Khadi and to advocate complete boycott of foreign cloth.

Note: Volunteers and preachers should know genuine from spurious Khadi.

4. Foreign cloth collected should be publicly burnt wherever possible.

5. Foreign cloth dealers should be individually visited with a view to enlisting their help and inducing them to stop further purchase of foreign cloth and to cancel all cancellable orders.

6. Picketing foreign cloth shops may be undertaken wherever possible and where there is no danger of violence being committed by Congress pickets, the latter being reliable and seasoned volunteers.

7. All units should from day to day report to the Central Office details of work done in terms of the foregoing and the latter should circulate to the press for publication a weekly digest of day to day progress.

8. Help and co-operation of all political and other organisations should be solicited in the campaign.

9. Help of patriotic ladies should be enlisted to prosecute the boycott campaign.

10. The All-India Spinners' Association should be asked to furnish the Central Office with a list of places where genuine Khadi is available and to open stores where there is a demand for Khadi.

11. A small committee called Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee should be formed and entrusted with an initial fund with power to collect more funds. The Committee should be under obligation to publish duly audited statements of income and expenditure every quarter.

12. The Committee propsoed in para. 11 should publish and distribute broadcast leaflets showing the necessity and possibility of boycott giving full details as to the method of achieving it by individuals.

13. Resolutions should be moved in the provincial legislaures as well as the central calling upon their respective Governments to make all their cloth purchases in Khadi irrespective of its so-called costliness. Resolutions should also be moved demanding a prohibitive duty on imports of foreign cloth.

Note: The foregoing scheme is based upon the assumption that the Congress Committees all over India will be immediately reorganised and that there will be handsome response to the call for membership and that there will be full co-operation on the part of all Congress Committees in the prosecution of the campaign of boycott of "foreign cloth through Khadi". It is suggested that if these conditions are fulfilled, it is possible to achieve this boycott during the year, at any rate to the extent of making a visible impression upon the imports of foreign cloth.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

—:o:—

(From our own corresposdent)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 31.

With the impending departure of the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri, the virulent anti-Indian campaign appears to show its tangible results. To-morrow will see that several hundreds of families "will be thrown on the streets" as a result of the enforcement of the Liquor Act, which was passed about 9 months before in the House of Assembly and about a year after the signing the "notorious" Capetown Settlement. There has been no gainsaying of the fact that the Union Government has violated the Agreement again in this connection and is still considering to put the Indian Disabilities Act of 1919 into force after a lapse of nearly 10 years to restrict further Indian trading. The Liquor Act anomaly has aroused the resentment of even the ultra-moderate section of the Indian Community and the "Indian Opinion" also has joined the chorus of protest which is pouring out from all influential quarters. The Transvaal Colonial-Born Indian Association has passed a resolution viewing "with alarm Sec. 102 of the Liquor Act wherein certain exemptions granted will be cancelled on 31 December whereby hundreds of mostly colonial born Indians employed in the hotels will be discharged from their services." It is expected that some 300 or 400 Indian waiters will lose their jobs as the New Year's gift from the Minister of (in) Justice Mr. Trelman Roos.

If this is the spirit in which the Union Government wants to carry out the Capetown Agreement, then the Indians in South Africa will be very soon confronted with a serious situation affecting their very existence and residence in the sub-continent. It is distinctly clear that the fault does not, on the whole, lie on the shoulders of Mr. Sastri, but the Government of India is also a party in this humliating game of the maintenance of "whitemanism" in South Africa. The Indians in the overseas could not yet understand the attitude of several Indian leaders who are preaching from the housetops of the connection with Great Britain and cooperation with the Government of India whose policy against India could be clearly ascertained from their open revolt against the extension of rights to the Indians in the colonies.

THE PROBLEM OF EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

The Union-German trade treaty which has been already ratified by the Reichstag, still remains to be endorsed by the South African Parliament. The selfish newspapers like the "Morning Post" and others are carrying on a solid campaign against it in England and have influenced several British papers in this country. The Smuts Party which is always on the watch to avail of the nationalist zeal of self-assertion in the world affairs has joined hands with the Imperialists and is asking for the preference to the British goods. Its leaders are spreading these views through their speeches and it is expected that a bitter controversy will mark the debate on the government proposal to ratify the treaty in the House of Assembly in February.

GENERAL ELECTION IN JUNE.

It is now almost certain that the general election will take place in June. The incoming session will be perhaps the shortest under the Nationalist regime and that will also be marked with the speeches with the eye on the electorate. Already election preparations have been made by the different parties. With greater financial resources at hand, the South African Party expects to win at the election, but the Hertzog party can also safely appeal the country to return it to power on account of the healthy financial situation of the country which is largely due to the nationalist intelligence and also on the principle of white supremacy. The native question will play an important part in the election campaign. Gen. Smuts has promised fairplay and justice to the Natives, inspite of the fact that he was responsible for the massacre of the natives at several places during his regine while General Hertzog takes his stand on his policy for "South Africa for whites". The result of the election will decide the future policy of South Africa in connection with the advancement or disenfranchisement of the natives in the country. The election of either party into power will mean materially the same to the Indian nationals, as they expect a whirlwind campaign against their rights if India does not take a strong stand in case of political contingency.

NO ROOM FOR COLOURED PEOPLE.

The following appears in the local "Sunday Times" (30th December):—"All Asiatics and other coloured people at present living or carrying on trade in Braamfontein" (a suburb of Johannesburg) "will have to leave that suburb," as a result of a judgment recently delivered in the Rand Division of the Supreme Court by Mr. Justice Greenberg when on the petition of Frank Koltsch, a Braamfontein property owner, he granted an order restraining Max Pietsch, owner of a stand adjacent to Koltsch's from allowing a coloured person to occupy his premises and directing B. B. Dabhelia, an Indian, to vacate those premises by the end of this month.

"This judgment comes as the culmination of an agitation carried on by Braamfontein residents for the last two and a half years in order to prevent the penetration of the suburb by coloured people. Latterly the body that has been most active in trying to prevent the granting of licences to coloured people is the Braamfontein Vigilance Association which claims now the support of the whole trading community of Braamfontien .. "Llast year they were instrumental in obtaining the refusal of 18 such licenses."

This piece of painful news comes only a few days after the decision of the Appelate Court in connection with Norwood another suburb of Johannesburg, where all the Indians living or trading had to clear out to keep "Norwood for Whites only." There are about 20 Indian traders in Braamfontein locality and it is practically certain that they will be unable to obtain licences and be forced to clear out."

A GREAT ALARM.

A great alarm has also been caused at the certain law cases which are at present before the Courts, as a result of which the "possibility arises of Indians losing their Licences to trade in mining areas. It is apparent that the anti-Indian move will definitely result in Indians being compelled to go into locations. This will mean segregation of all Indian business men and utter ruination of the community." It should be pointed out that segregation was most vehemently opposed by the Government of India deputations on the principle of honour, but all these principles have been shelved by the Government of India to-day and through her instrumentality by her representative, while the Union Government has been busy devising ways and taking steps to make the life of the Indian intolerablbe in South Africa. Is this the Capetown Agreement on which India elated with satisfaciton? Let India answer! The present situation in South Africa is such as to create greatest concern among the Indians domiciled in this country. Inspite of the "Status quo" agreement the Indians are to be put into such a difficulty as to make the Indo-Union Settlement wholly ridiculous. The situation is as critical as it was in 1924 and 1925. We look to India for help and we are sure we will obtain it before we are hounded out of the country.

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Ganpai

Narayanlal Bansilal's appeal to the voters of C Ward.

Friends,

On the advice of many well-wishers of the country, I am seeking election as a Congress Candidate to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from "C" Ward at the ensuing election in January 1929. It shall be my endeavour to do all that is possible to promote your interests and welfare. I am seeking election only with a view to serve you. I request you to give me the chance of serving you by returning me to the Corporation by giving me your solid votes and also the votes of your friends.

Yours sincerely,
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.

To,

The Voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

Of all the candidates seeking election, am I not the best abused party.

Inquire why? and you will vote for me—the "MAN" (my Symbol) who works honestly and conscientiously, without fear, frowns or favours.

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

AN EMOTIONAL TUG-OF-WAR

NEW INSTRUMENT TO REGISTER FEELINGS

An emotional tug-of-war took place when Sir Oliver Lodge took the chair at a lecture given by Mr. G. G. Blake hon. radiographer in charge of the X-ray department, Star and Garter Home, Richmond, at the Royal Society of Arts.

The subject was "Applications of Electricity to Medical Practice," and Mr. Blake took the opportunity of introducing for the first time his remarkable newely-perfected instrument for recording the human emotions.

The new instrument is called a thermionic reflexometer, and any sudden emotion causes (after a pause of approximately two seconds) a sudden deflection of the moving coil.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

The deflection is increased according to the type and intensity of the emotion.

Demonstrations were given by the aid of sudden noises, electric shocks, and pinpricks, the coil moving obediently and exactly at the instigation of the subject's reflex emotions.

The marvels of this instrument were not confined, however, to the mere sight of these changes in a mirror. By the use of an amplifier the emotional disturbances or rather their effects were heard as well.

A study of the curves on view to gauge the results of electric shocks revealed this peculiar fact. In every case a self-inflicted shock produced a greater effect than one of the same voltage applied by another person.

TIRING OUT REFLEXES.

After a series of emotional stimul the reflexes begin to tire," said the lecturer. "I have no doubt that an investigation of this effect would be useful in estimating the rapidity of nervous exhaustion."

Then came the emotional tug-of-war.

Two subjects were placed one in each arm of the galvanometer, and shocks from pinpricks and noises which were applied to them caused a deflection first one way and then the other.

For several seconds the battle lasted, till the man whose emotions had been the more deeply affected drew the deflection over to his side—and won. The battle was both seen and heard.

THE PEEP SHOW

ENTIRELY A NEW REVUSICAL

COMPANY FROM LONDON.

The Peep Show, which is to open a short season at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday next will be found to be a delightful blending of laughter and colour It's motto is "Just for Fun", and that fact is never lost sight of. But although it is designed solely to amuse it is never permitted to become banal or tiring. There is relief for the eye as well as the ear, and there are delightful stage settings that will please the most fastidious. Much attention has been given to the latter, and as the folk who are to amuse us are clever as well as being "easy to look at" (as our Americans cousins put it) the show as a whole forms one of the most attractive forms of entertainment that it would be possible to conceive.

I and there will be found a shaft of satire on modern life that will hit the mark with many of us. But there will be no sting behind it. It will be merely "just for fun". If one of the performers appears to be annoyed with another it may be depended upon that there is really no rancour. It will be "just for fun." Should Guy Lathom seize Barbara Weale in one of their clever dances and huri her into the air or on to the floor of the stage it will not be done in anger. It will be simply in order to keep in tune with the general theme—"Just for Fune.

The advent of such an attraction as this should act as a tonc. We sometimes become bord with the sameness of things. The Peep Show should take us out of ourselves for a few hours and it will undoubtedly receive a rousing welcome.

The season is limited and there are to be constant changes of programme. The box plans is open at Fose . Co and early application for reservations is recommonded

TRIUMPH FOR GERMAN SCIENCE

AN EPOCH-MAKING DISC VERY

What is described as an epoch-making discovery is reported in South German papers, which describe successful experiments in the making of synthetic haemoglobin—the coluring matter for the red corpuscles in human blood.

Professor Hans Fischer, of the Munich Technical University, has succeeded after seventeen years' tests. The discovery is at present believed to be of greater scientific than practical value, as the process of manufacture is expensive and the uses of the new product are not yet certain. But probably it is extremely good for treating cases of blood sepsis, particularly after certain forms of gas poisoning. The discovery is regarded as a triumph for German science.

SPECULATION FORGING AHEAD

GAMBLING HAS BECAME A CRAZE

During the last month the gambling on the London and New York Stock Exchanges, which has been one of the features of the year, reached its apex. In one day five and a half million shares changed hands on Wall Street.

During a recent burst of buying, orders poured in from outposts, whose only news comes by wireless, from ships at sea, and even from 'planes. The New York bank rate was forced up to 12 per cent., and in the selling rush which followed some stock fell 100 points in the day.

The result of these breakers of speculation is being felt all over England and America in crippled resources and a straitened outlook.

SILLY EXTRAVAGANCE.

Gambling is an insensate form of extravagance, mainly unproductive, writes Mrs. Rosita Forbes in the "Daily Chronicle". It employs little labour and contributes little to the State. Money is not the only thing involved, for the man or woman who speculates to the extent recently recorded, when homes as well as fortunes were lost in twenty-four hours, is gambling with his or her mental security, with health, happiness, and sometimes life itself!

The War started the craze. Before 1914, society gambled at cards, and the only fortunes lost were those which, otherwise would have been dissipated in even less reputable ways. The rest of the world had a look-in on the race-course, but speculation was not included in the average man's scheme for making money.

The last generation invested in Consols and trustee securities. It was content with a small return on its capital, and it lived within its means. It's no use saying those means were larger than they are to-day, because, for every family which suffered, financially, from the war and its subsequent taxation, a dozen have benefited. Apart from the threat of unemployment and, in certain districts, a housing shortage, the position of the average working family is better than it was fifteen years ago.

In Sheffield and in South Wales the unemployed steelworkers and an increasing host of miners are near the hunger line, but this does not affect the fact that domestic servants, factory workers, Government employees, soldiers, Civil Servants, postmen, railway officials, advertising and other agents, garage owners, commercial travellers, and those shopkeepers who have not been hit by the competition of the big stores, are earning more to-day than they would have imagined possible before the war.

Wages have risen out of proportion to the cost of living. The standard of personal comfort in every class has increased to such an extent that new trades have grown up, and whole streets of new shops are opening in all the big towns to satisfy it.

BEAUTY PREPARATIONS.

Take one instance alone. The sale of cosmetics and beauty preparations has increased over 600 per cent. since 1913.

Let us go further and compare the standard of dress in the streets, in omnibuses and in the tube with that prevalent before the war. The average working girl is far better turned out than was her predecessor. She eats more—the bun and cup of tea lunch is out of date!—and she spends more on her amusements.

Watch the yearly increase in the output of cheap cars, the growth of cinemas, the ever-swelling crowds pouring into an exhibition or a dog-racing stadium, the amount of half-crowns disbursed last summer at Yarmouth for two-minute runs in a speed-boat.

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